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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES. Published EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is Published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per year, [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA. [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1002. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

INTERESTING NEWS.

Discovery of the Frozen Bodies of Sir John Franklin and his Men, by Dr. Kane's Party.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 3.

The Lake Superior *Mining News* of the 27th ult. says:

We learn by private letters that the bodies of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his men have been found by Dr. KANE'S party, completely frozen and in a perfect state of preservation.

It adds: That from the authority from whence we have gained this information, we have the right to believe it as perfectly true.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of the President of the Senate—Senator Bright to be His Successor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 3.

Senator ATCHISON has forwarded to the Secretary of the Senate his resignation as President of that body. Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana, has been agreed upon for his successor. This restores good feeling between the Administration and the Democratic leaders in the Senate. It is considered doubtful whether a quorum of members of the House will be here to-morrow. There is not a quorum in town to-night.

From our Regular Telegraphic Agent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 2.

A special messenger, with copies of the President's Message, left here this morning for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. The messenger for Cincinnati left this afternoon, and the messenger for Richmond, Petersburg, Wilmington and Charleston, leaves this evening. It was the original intention to send it to Richmond only, omitting Petersburg, Wilmington and Charleston; but the President was prevailed upon to extend the favor of an advance copy to Charleston.

Messrs. SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., have assigned the assets of the late Exchange Bank of this city to Mr. BAYNE and JOHN A. ENGLISH, merchants, of Alexandria. The assignment does not cover the property of any parties not already involved in the business of the bank.

Intelligence has been received here stating that the Democrats in the Missouri Legislature have agreed to coalesce with the Whigs to defeat the election of Mr. ATCHISON to the United States Senate.

The correspondence of the Richmond *Whig* states that a high state of excitement is prevailing in the Virginia Democratic Convention, and that the proceedings are very disorderly and turbulent. HENRY A. WISE, it is thought, will surely receive the nomination for Governor.

News has just been received that HENRY A. WISE has received the nomination for Governor by the State Convention.

The annual reports from the heads of the several Departments of the Government will be transmitted from here by mail to-morrow afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 3.

The members of both Houses are arriving here in large numbers from all sections of the country. The greatest activity is being exhibited, and everybody here is looking forward to the proceedings of to-morrow with feelings of considerable interest.

Lord Palmerston and the General Powers—Troubled Prospect for Europe—Appeal to Liberal Sentiments of the People.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, Dec. 1, 1854.

Intimations are given out in diplomatic circles that the visit of Lord PALMERSTON in Paris is really what I alluded to in my published letter of to-day, connected with politics in Germany. It is absurd to suppose that while three of the great powers of Europe are at war, the two remaining powers of the Pentarchy can preserve peace. Next year will probably see the whole of Europe in fire and flames.

Hints are also thrown out that France and England, in case they are deserted by Austria and Prussia, will appeal to the liberal sentiments of the people, while, on the other hand, it is asserted in a certain diplomatic quarter that the CZAR can take a hand at the same game. This is an optical delusion. The Autocrat of Russia cannot play at such a game without destroying himself and Russia. England can only play it in a bungling manner. France alone, in such a game, is sure of winning the old trick.

When at the Congress of Verona, which lasted from the 1st of October to the 23d December, 1822, the Holy Alliance, composed of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, declared that no government is legal except that which exists by the supreme will of the Sovereign, the Duke of WELLINGTON, then Minister Plenipotentiary to that Congress, instructed by Mr. CANNING, declared in reply, that on this principle the throne of His Majesty, the King of Great Britain and Ireland was itself an usurpation; while Mr. CANNING threatened, in case the Holy Alliance gave consequence to their declaration, TO LET DEMOCRACY LOOSE UPON EUROPE! This was the declaration of Mr. CANNING; but neither the character of Englishmen, nor the historical antecedents of England, render her fit to play the part of a propagandist.

As to Russia, she has not, yet, a democratic element in her composition; consequently she cannot "let it loose." Even her aristocracy is, as yet, destitute of political rights. The power of Russia consists in the barbarism of her subjects, and in the despotism of the CZAR. Civilized Russia would be weaker than England or France.

France, by her science, her high civilization, her arts and refinements, and from the fact of setting the fashion, is the great moral agitator of Europe. The French language is the polite language of Europe, French urbanity the standard of good breeding for every gentleman in Europe. The society of Petersburg itself is ruled by the laws of Paris; the Poles' latest pride is being called "the Frenchmen of the North." But this is not all.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, though absolute monarch of France, was the son of the great revolution of 1789, and he ruled throughout in the democratic sense. When he knocked off crowns from the heads of princes, as boys amuse themselves by knocking off heads of thistles, it was his boast to have sprung from the people.

The present Emperor of the French, however opposed by the Red Republicans, is heir to the political elements of his [illegible]. He is, by his very existence, [illegible] the sides of legitimacy, and he acts with, and through the Democracy of France. He, too, is the child of revolution; and this fact, whatever his opponent may say, renders him master of the battle field, wherever ideas, instead of automaton soldiers, shall bear aloft the standard of civilization.

The general depression of commercial affairs, under which the country labors, is not likely to be relieved until the war shall either come to a conclusion, or take a more favorable turn for the Allies. Importations must fall off, and we find that for the month of November there has been a great diminution in their amount. Our great staple, cotton, is depressed in foreign markets, and will be more so should embarrassments continue on the part of our foreign customers. Our shipping interests suffer in this state of things, and even our finest clipper ships are likely to rot for want of employment. The war, carried on as it will be with the whole force of money, men and material that England and France can employ, will serve to arouse and develop the latent energies of Russia, and bring them ultimately into dangerous conflict with the civilization of Western Europe.

A poor fellow, formerly known to many of our citizens, died, after a lingering disease, in the penitentiary. He had fought bravely in the Florida and Mexican wars under Gen. TAYLOR. For a year past, being convicted of larceny, he has suffered imprisonment. When he died, the humane warden caused the body to be taken into the chapel, where a funeral discourse was delivered by the chaplain—at the conclusion of the sermon all the prisoners passed around the coffin and for the last time viewed the cold form of their old comrade. These exercises seemed to impress each of them in a remarkable manner. As the poor fellow owned some funds, the proceeds of his land warrant were appropriated to his more genteel interment in one of our city burial grounds.

The Case of James McDonald, Claimed Under the Ashburton Treaty—Mortality—Political Nominations, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 2.

The case of JAMES McDONALD, of the fishing-schooner *R. & M. Rogers*, who is claimed by the British Consul under the Ashburton Treaty, on a charge of murder at Cape Breton, has been postponed until Monday, when the Commissioner will probably give a decision.

The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day were 64.

The Whigs of Cambridge have nominated Rev. J. C. LOVEJOY for Mayor, and Mr. Z. L. RAYMOND is said to be the Know-Nothing candidate for that office.

During the past year two hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars have been contributed for charitable purposes by citizens of Boston, besides the large amount in private charities, not made known.

The Coroner's investigation relating to the loss of life in the destruction of the steamboat *Ocean*, has not been concluded. A correspondent of the Bangor *Journal* attributes the instant conflagration that took place on board the steamer to the fact that casks of ardent spirits, directed to the different towns on the Kennebec River, stored in the express messenger's room, were stove in by the collision, and afterwards ignited by the upsetting of the stove.

Excitement in Regard to a Negro—Four Persons Shot, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 2.

The Louisville papers of this morning contain an account of a negro who kept a grog-shop on a flat boat at Cairo, who, having been sued for sixty dollars and judgment rendered against him, threatened to shoot the magistrate if he refused to let him off. Soon afterwards he armed himself and took a stand upon his boat, waiting for the magistrate to come along. Upon hearing what his intentions were, a large crowd of people surrounded the boat, and threatened to destroy it. The negro then fired into the crowd, and wounded four persons, when his boat was fired, cut loose and set adrift, and as soon as it had got out some distance in the river, the negro tied a weight around his neck, jumped overboard, and was drowned.

The River—Eastern Exchange—Markets, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 2.

A large public meeting was held here in the Exchange, this evening, for the purpose of taking measures to resist the payment of taxes that had been unjustly assessed by the City Auditor.

There is now four and a half feet of water in the Ohio River, and it is still continues slowly rising.

Eastern exchange is dull, and is selling at a half to one per cent. premium.

Hogs are $4 65 and advancing. Prime barrel and keg lard is quoted at 9 cents per pound.

Further from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 2.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday last are received. They contain details of the Mexican news to the 22d ult., received by the steamship *Orizaba*. It is of but little importance.

Señor CANZAIA, editor of the *Iris*, and a number of other persons, had been banished by order of the Government for political offences.

The papers of the Capital report further successes by the Government over the revolutionists.

Señor CARIÑAR had been appointed Governor of the District of Mexico in place of Señor BONILLA, appointed General of Police.

A very rich placer is said to have been discovered in one of the districts from which the insurgents had been driven by the Government troops.

Señor RAFAEL RAFAEL, who succeeds Señor ARRANGOIS as Consul-General in the United States, arrived at New-Orleans in the *Orizaba*.

Texas dates of the 23d mention that the insurgents on the Rio Grande were again organizing, and had called on CARAVAJAL to lead them.

From Havana and Key West—The Princeton Going in Search of the Sloop-of-War Albany.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 2.

Havana dates to the 25th ult. state that all was perfectly quiet at that time, although a good deal of excitement existed.

Reports continue current of the shooting of patriots at Baracoa.

From Key West we learn that the United States steamer *Princeton* was there on the 28th, and would proceed in search of the sloop-of-war *Albany*.

There is no wrecking news whatever. All the vessels repairing at last accounts had sailed.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention—Nominations, &c.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Dec. 3.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention, after a stormy session of three days, have nominated HENRY A. WISE for Governor, E. W. McCOMAS for Lieutenant-Governor, and W. P. BOCOCK for Attorney General.

A motion was made to make Mr. WISE'S nomination unanimous, and although many noes were heard, the Chairman declared that the nomination had been overwhelmingly carried.

Resolutions were then passed approving of FRANKLIN PIERCE'S Administration, and declaring that he had faithfully adhered to the Constitution.

Destruction by Fire of the Frontier Flour Mill, at Black Rock—Loss of the Propeller International.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Dec. 3.

About 1 P. M., to-day, a fire broke out in the Frontier Flour Mill, at Black Rock, which, with all its contents, was consumed. Some 15,000 bushels of grain and 3,000 barrels of flour were in the mill at the time. The propeller *International*, lying at her dock, took fire, burned to the water's edge, and then sunk. She was owned by the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad Company, and was worth about $15,000. The mill was property in dispute between the estate of FERDINAND SUYDAM and the Seneca County Bank. It was fully insured.

Fire at St. Stephen's, N. B.

CALAIS, Saturday, Dec. 2.

At St. Stephen's, (N. B.,) this morning, a fire broke out in a stable at the head of Watson's wharf, owned by ROBERT WATSON. Loss $4,000. Insurance $1,800.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 3.

Yesterday, MICHAEL SHIELDS, a peddler, in attempting to get on a burthen car at Paoli, on the Columbia Railroad, accidentally fell and was killed almost instantly.

Lord Elgin's Farewell at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 2.

Last night Lord ELGIN gave a farewell ball at Spencer Wood, at which seven hundred persons were present. His Excellency's speech was deeply affecting.

Death of an Old Citizen of Troy.

TROY, Saturday, Dec. 2.

Dr. CHARLES HEMSTREET, an old citizen, and for the last twenty-five years in the drug business in this city, died this morning, after a brief illness.

The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 3.

Rain has been falling here all day, but the wind changed this evening round to the Northwest, and a snow storm is just commencing.

SYRACUSE, Sunday, Dec. 3.

It has been snowing here all day, and the snow is now about six inches deep. The sleighing is excellent and the first of the season.

UTICA, Saturday, Dec. 2.

Navigation is apparently suspended on the Erie Canal on account of the ice.

On the Chenango Canal a number of boats are frozen in at various points.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, Dec. 2.

Navigation has closed here. The Penobscot River was completely frozen over last night.

Departure of the Steamship Canadian.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Dec. 2.

The screw steamship *Canadian* sailed for Liverpool at 9 o'clock this morning, with 34 passengers and a small freight.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 2.

The mail steamship *Marion*, Captain WM. FOSTER, arrived here at two o'clock this (Saturday) morning from New-York.

Vessels in Port at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 1.

The number of ships and barks in this port at the present time is 175, against 164 at the same time last year.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Political and General News.

The steamer *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCH, Esq., Commander, arrived at this port yesterday at noon, having sailed on the evening of 28th November. Among her passengers is CHARLES EAMES, Esq., United States *Chargé des Affaires* in Venezuela.

The *Black Warrior* left at Havana the United States steamer *Princeton*, HENRY EAGLE, Esq., Commander. She had been cruising along the Florida Reef in search of the United States sloop of war *Albany*, supposed to be lost, and was to sail as soon as she could finish coaling, to continue the search on the Mosquito Banks, &c.

We learn from private advices that a deputation of Spanish planters recently waited upon the Captain General with a request that he would dismiss from the service the negro soldiers enlisted by General PEZUELA. General CONCHA replied that he could not do so,—that he intended not only to reënlist those whose terms were about to expire, but to increase the number of black troops very considerably. The reply created a good deal of dissatisfaction.

The following letter from our regular correspondent gives all the additional intelligence of any interest:

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1854.

We have been expecting the schooner seized at Baracoa, and the officers and crew of the same, for some days, but they have not yet reached Havana.

"Norma," at the Tacon Opera House, on the night of the 20th, filled all the Havana fashionable musical souls with delight. General CONCHA and family were present. The Senora FIORENTINI won new leaflets to her fame wreath.

Some reports have been circulated of more landing of Africans upon the south and east part of the Island, but pursuit is made with so much vigor that the utmost secrecy is preserved, and no attempt is made to reach the consciences of the local officers with bribes, which used to be most acceptable.

We hear nothing of the doings of General MANZANO at Puerto Principe, towards the fortification of that quarter, or the suppression of public sentiment; but he has been efficient in his tracing of the Slave dealers—and has not indulged them in their vicious practices, as we find from arrests and imprisonments made.

I saw Hon. CHARLES EAMES at the Hotel Cubano yesterday,—our Chargé at Carracas—to leave soon for the United States; arrived by British steamer *Teviot* 23d.

The appearances here do not look like disturbance,—business is in its season for dullness,—strangers are gathering here to get warm and well, from the North. Rolling has begun;—the juice is heavy and concentrated by dry weather, and the planters' prospects continue good.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1854.

I hand you a report of our markets, showing all actual transactions to date, since last advices.

The United States war steamer *Princeton* arrived here from Pensacola yesterday morning, and will be detained for supplies of fuel two or three days. The Commander, Captain EAGLE, informs me that his orders direct him to cruise in search of the sloop of war *Albany*, to ascertain if possible, her fate. He will continue his cruise among the islands, and along the banks of the West Indies, to see if there is anything to be heard or found of her.

Mr. CHARLES EAMES, Chargé to Venezuela, returns to the United States in the *Black Warrior*, for New-York to-day. He was invited to dine at the palace yesterday, with Mr. OSMA, the Peruvian Minister at Washington—the acting American Consul also present; these things of courtesy are done by Gen. CONCHA, in a way that few other persons in his position have found the ability or disposition for.

In examination of the American schooner seized at Baracoa, the acting commercial agent there was present at the request of the Governor of the District, and a large assortment of arms was found concealed aboard. Between the flooring, the bulkheads, below the lockers, and in the run, false partitions having been constructed for the purpose of better stowage. The officers and crew have not yet reached here for trial. As it is not against the law to introduce arms or powder into Cuba, we do not perceive how conspiracy against the Government, for which they are to be tried, is to derive from violation of the revenue laws, which they have endeavored to evade. I am informed that they had joined no movement against the Government, and that they were not aware of any disturbance in that part of the Island when they entered the port of Baracoa. We have no news that you will not find detailed in your files.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Proceedings of the Grand Council of the State of New-York.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

OFFICE OF THE G. S., No. 198 Nassau-street, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1854.

BROTHER: In accordance with the instructions of the Grand Council, we transmit to you a copy of its proceedings at its late session, Nov. 14, 15 and 16, 1854.

By MORSE, of Council 28:

Resolved, That no delegate be admitted from any Council to this State Grand Council, who has repudiated the acts of this Grand Council, and that each delegate who will not sustain the State ticket, be expelled.

Motion to reconsider lost.

Immediately after the passage of the above resolution it was decided that each brother should announce his name and number of Council, and state for whom he voted at the late election. Brother RIDDLE of Council No. 264, Brother ANTHON of 249, and Brother JENNINGS of 242, refusing to answer, were requested to retire until their cases should be investigated.

Resolved, That any delegate who shall refuse to answer the questions proposed to him by the delegates now present, or who voted or used his influence for any other than the American ticket, headed DANIEL ULLMANN, be expelled.

Resolved, That this body do appoint a State Executive Committee to consist of thirty-two members, four being chosen from each judicial district, to be called the State Central Committee.

The following are the Committee:

First District—Joseph S. Taylor, Nineteenth Ward, New-York; C. Shaffer, Seventeenth Ward; William Stokely, First Ward; Joseph Souder, Sixth Ward.

Second District—Samuel H. Townsend, Greenport, Suffolk Co.; Luther Colwell, Piermont, Rockland Co.; Wm. Taylor, Mamaroneck, Westchester Co.; Wm. B. [illegible], West Point, Orange Co.

Third District—H. Q. Lansing, Albany; H. M. Wetherbee, Chatham Four-Corners; J. T. Hendricks, Rondout; S. W. Brisbin, Troy.

Fourth District—Stephen Summons, Fonda, Montgomery Co.; Martin Myers, Schenectady; Wm. A. Russell, Salem, Washington Co.; E. K. Husted, Stillwater, Saratoga Co.

Fifth District—Randolph Barnes, Watertown, Jefferson Co.; J. Ostrander, Little Falls, Herkimer Co.; J. D. Miller, Oswego, Oswego Co.; Wm. S. Palmer, Syracuse.

Sixth District—W. P. Huntington, Ithaca, Tompkins Co.; James Wright, Owego, Tioga Co.; T. C. Grannis, Green, Chenango Co.; John [illegible], Hancock, Delaware Co.

Seventh District—Samuel J. Crook, Nunda, Livingston Co.; H. F. Hatch, Rochester; J. R. Stearns, [illegible] Auburn, Cayuga Co.; S. V. R. Mallory, Canandaigua, Ontario Co.

Eighth District—Erasmus D. Robinson, Buffalo; Philo S. [illegible], Fredonia; A. Ward, Albion; A. Stearns, Batavia.

Resolved, That this Grand Council recommend that each Assembly District in this State send to Albany one person, to use his influence to secure the election of a member of this organization as a United States Senator, and that said person go to Albany as early as the 1st of February next; that such person be chosen by the several Councils of this Order, one from each Assembly District; and for the purpose of more efficiently accomplishing this object, this Grand Council use their influence to prevent Whig and Democratic caucuses previous to election.

Resolved, That hereafter no Delegate be admitted to the Grand Council whose Council is in arrears to the Grand Council.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to devise the best means of dealing with offending Councils.

The following is the report of the Committee as adopted:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the standing, &c., of certain Councils, deputies of counties and districts, as also individual members of such Councils who have not acted in compliance with the action of the Grand Council as to the nomination made at the recent session of said Grand Body, (held Oct. 5, 1854,) to be supported by this Order at the then approaching election, and who did not support the ticket then nominated by their vote or otherwise,—and to devise ways and means for the immediate disposal of the case of such Councils, deputies and members, beg leave respectfully to report the following:

Resolved, That the present representatives to this Grand Council be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the standing of the Deputies in their respective and adjoining counties and districts, as to whether they yielded obedience to the requirements of this Grand Council in the recent nominations of this Grand Body, for State officers, by supporting such nominations by their votes and influence, and if such deputy or deputies did not yield said nominations their cordial and hearty support, said representatives immediately report said brother to the Grand President, together with the name of a brother in the district or county to which said representatives may be attached respectively, who did so yield his support and influence, and that cordially, to said State ticket, as a suitable person to be appointed such District Deputy, to supersede the present unworthy incumbent, and that said brother so reported be immediately removed from his office as such District Deputy by the Grand President, and superseded in his office by the appointment of such recommended brother, or some other suitable brother, by the Grand Council.

Resolved, That, thereupon it shall be the duty of each District Officer, with the aid of the Delegates aforesaid, to report the standing of each and every Subordinate Council within the jurisdiction of such District Offices respectively, to the Grand Council, and in all cases where the majority of the members of such Subordinate Council shall have disregarded and not supported by their vote and influence the nomination heretofore made by this State Grand Council as aforesaid, or the Subordinate Councils, through the majority of the Delegates to any Convention held for the nomination of candidates to be by said Councils respectively supported in the recent election, they shall be immediately disbanded by the Grand President, and excluded all participation in, or connection with, the Grand Council, and the work, warrant, and funds demanded by the Grand President, to be delivered to the superseding Council hereinafter named, and such District Officers and Delegates aforesaid shall also report to the Grand President the number of brothers attached to such Council so disbanded, respectively, as did fully support such nominations as aforesaid, and are in all respects worthy brothers, who shall, upon being so reported, be immediately instituted and fully empowered to receive said charter, and work as a Superseding Council.

Resolved, That the respective Councils under the jurisdiction of this Grand Council, by their proper officers, are hereby instructed and required to withhold the Term Pass from, and forthwith expel from the Council, all brothers who did not, as aforesaid, fully support the nominations in the last preceding resolution referred to, and who refuse to answer as hereafter required, or who shall not offer an excuse satisfactory to the Council for such non-support, and that for that purpose said officers are fully empowered to demand and require of each member of his or their Council, that he or they do declare with uplifted hand, in open Council, for whom he or they voted at the recent November election, and excuse, if any they have to offer, for such non-support as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Grand President is hereby instructed and required to withhold the Term Pass from all Councils and members, except present aforesaid Representatives to this Grand Council, until such time as said Council and members respectively shall be fully reported as hereinafter provided for.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to procure the printing of the foregoing Report and Resolutions, in circular form, and immediately forward copies thereof to an approved Representative at the Grand Council, in each subordinate Council, to be by him distributed to approved members thereof.

SAMUEL J. CROOKS, THOS. M. WOODRUFF, HIRAM F. HATCH, SAMUEL S. GUY, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1854.

By W. H. RICHARDS, of Council 33—*Resolved*, That all Councils who do not accept and adopt the foregoing resolutions, that the charters be taken from them and new ones given to those superseding Councils mentioned.

By GRANDURY, of Council 33—*Resolved*, That the third Article of the Constitution be altered, so as to conform to the Constitution of the Grand Council of the United States of America.

JAMES W. BARKER, Grand President.
JOSEPH E. EBLING, Grand Vice President.
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Grand Treasurer.
E. FARRINGTON, Grand Secretary.

JEALOUSY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A Man Shot while Asleep—Flight and Capture of the Perpetrator.

Yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a bold attempt to commit murder was made in the Eighteenth Ward by the proprietor of a grocery store. The parties are FREDERICK MYERS and CHARLES WILLIAMS, who kept a grocery and liquor store on the corner of East Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue, under the firm of MYERS & Co. There appears to have been a jealousy existing between them, respecting the manner in which the business should be conducted, and the latter member of the firm feeling quite dissatisfied, he so expressed himself to his partner, in unmistakable language. A few days ago a slight fire occurred in this store, under rather mysterious circumstances, and Mr. WILLIAMS subsequently ascertained that $60 was missing from the desk, where the receipts were deposited. This excited the suspicion of WILLIAMS that something was wrong in the premises, and he at once decided to dissolve the partnership. In order to effect this object he consulted with MYERS last week, and remarked to him that "he (MYERS) must either have the store, or he (WILLIAMS) must, and he would buy or sell, just as it suited MYERS." Mr. MYERS replied by saying "that he should give him an answer on the Sunday following."

He gave the answer on the day designated, but in quite a different way than was expected by Mr. WILLIAMS. The two men slept in the same room in the rear of the store, and retired to rest on Saturday night apparently in good friendship. About 8 o'clock A. M., MYERS awoke very quietly, approached his partner, who was in a sound sleep, then procured a loaded double-barrelled pistol from under the pillow of WILLIAMS, the muzzle of which he placed close to the cheek of his intended victim and discharged the contents of the right barrel. The ball struck the heavy back teeth of WILLIAMS, shattering them to pieces, and then glanced off in an outward direction, thus saving his life. MYERS was much alarmed, and believing he had accomplished his purpose, he threw the weapon into the cellar and speedily made his exit. The report of the shot was heard by the neighbors, many of whom hastened to the apartment and found WILLIAMS lying in a helpless condition, with his face and neck covered with blood. Information of the occurrence was at once dispatched to Capt. GEORGE W. WALLING, of the Eighteenth Ward Police. The Captain quickly had the sufferer conveyed to the Broadway Hospital, where his frightful wounds were dressed by a skillful surgeon. The assailant having fled, Capt. WALLING immediately started a posse of his men in pursuit. The upper portion of the City, on the east side, was thoroughly scoured by the officers, who searched numerous dwellings and drinking houses, but without success. It was then rumored that MYERS had crossed the East River to Williamsburg, by the Houston-street Ferry, and several policemen hastened thither, but were unable to obtain any clue to his whereabouts. During the afternoon Police Officers WALLACE and [illegible], of the Eighteenth District, succeeded in tracing him to a low groggery in Water-street, near the Jackson Ferry, East River. They entered the place, and upon making inquiry for MYERS, the keeper of the wretched den denied any knowledge of him. This did not deter the officers, nor change their minds in the least; and upon searching the interior of the premises they found MYERS snugly secreted in a little closet. He was conducted to the Second District Police Court last evening, and committed by Judge CLARKE to await the result of the wounds inflicted on the person of WILLIAMS. Great credit is due to Captain WALLING and his officers for their prompt action in arresting the prisoner.

Error Corrected.

We publish the following note in correction of an error in the TIMES, with pleasure, and cheerfully commend the valuable charity concerned to the attention and favor of the public:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the account given by your Reporter of the Anniversary of the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, celebrated yesterday, the 28th inst., at the Asylum, he made an important error in the Treasurer's Report. He stated the balance of money on hand to be $9,317 80, when, unfortunately, it is only $2,000 91—and represented the expenditure very much less than it really is.

As the necessary outlay for the support of so many beneficiaries amounts to a large sum, and the charity is one which appeals to every heart, we cannot afford to lose the patronage of the community in any degree, will you, therefore, have the kindness and courtesy to correct the Reporter's statement, according to the printed Annual Report, which I now take the liberty to send to you? Yours, respectfully,

E. C. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1854.

Efforts for the Pardon of Dr. Beale.

We learn that a petition for the pardon of Dr. BEALE, of Philadelphia, is being extensively circulated and signed in this City. It is very generally signed.

The Official Canvass of the Whole State—Clark's Majority 319!

From the Albany Journal, Dec. 2.

We have a telegraphic dispatch from the messenger sent by the Secretary of State to procure the Official Canvass of the city of New-York. He states the vote between CLARK and SEYMOUR, as follows:

Horatio Seymour	26,785
Myron H. Clark	12,238
Seymour's majority	14,547

Taking the figures from the returns from the other Counties which are deposited in the Secretary's office, and we make MYRON H. CLARK'S majority *three hundred and nineteen*.

There are defective ballots returned to the Secretary's office as follows:

Apparently designed for Seymour	297
Apparently designed for Clark	131
In favor of Seymour	166

In addition there are defective votes reported in New-York:

For Seymour	8
For Clark	5

So that if all these defective ballots should be counted—which cannot be—CLARK would still have a majority over SEYMOUR of 150.

We are therefore at length able to announce, from the official returns, that MYRON H. CLARK is the Governor elect! So that the Banner of Freedom still waves in Triumph over the Empire State. But for the late hour at which these figures were received, we would have permitted our old EAGLE to herald this glorious victory. We shall give him wing on Monday.

South Carolina—The Governor's Message.

The following are the closing paragraphs in the Message of Gov. MANNING, of South Carolina, in which reference is made to topics interesting to other portions of the confederacy:

I would again call your attention to the condition of our enactments with regard to the introduction of free persons of color employed as mariners or otherwise, on board of vessels trading with our seaports.

You are, of course, aware that some of these provisions have long proved a source of dissatisfaction, and have even been regarded by friendly Powers as, to some extent, inconsistent with our international obligations. The efficiency, too, of the present regulations for the purposes designed, has been doubted by many who have given some attention to the subject. Various circumstances, to which it is now unnecessary to allude, seemed for a time to render any alteration inexpedient. I would, however, recommend it as a subject worthy of consideration on your part, whether some judicious modifications may not at the present time be adopted; and whether, while providing sufficiently against any attempt at mischievous interference on the part of such persons, and vesting power in the Municipal Authorities to enforce all proper Police regulations, the object in view may not be effected in a mode less offensive to other Governments. Other States which had adopted similar provisions have modified their enactments without, as I have been informed, experiencing any pernicious consequences.

While we could never consent to surrender or impair our right to treat the subject with a view exclusively to our own sense of policy and expediency, it is at the same time I think becoming to make proper concessions consistent with this, to what may be fairly regarded as only an attitude of friendly remonstrance.

As a constituent part of the American Confederate Republic, the existing aspect of our foreign relations is a matter of deep interest, and requires from you watchfulness and solicitude. The laws of comity, which regulate the intercourse of nations, a dignified and sound policy towards ourselves, and the good faith to be observed in maintaining the terms of treaties, should make this nation carefully avoid both the reality and appearance of attempting directly or indirectly to grasp any portion of foreign dominion. Whatever can be effected that is desirable for the country to achieve, by open treaty, with a distinct and separate power, is a question of policy alone, to which there can be no objection; but beyond this the Government has no right to go, whether through the agency of unlawful enterprises at home, or indirect and mysterious ministerial interference abroad.

Events are transpiring in portions of this Confederacy which are well calculated to arrest the attention and excite the vigilance of the Southern people. The results of the late popular elections in certain sections of the Union, threaten yet more seriously to disturb the repose, which for a brief period has subsisted. Those who maintained just and Constitutional views of Government policy have been rudely thrown aside, and politicians returned to office who entertain sentiments destructive to the duration of this Union. It is a significant indication of the times, when certain individuals and States have the hardihood to select from the Constitution such portions as subserve their own dangerous and disorganizing views, and reject others to which they are opposed; conduct which, if fully carried out, would create the worst sort of despotism. These indications cannot be disregarded by the Southern people, and are of the deepest interest to the whole Confederacy. The man does not live who can tell the results of a separation of these States; but no people possessing a Constitutional Government deserve to enjoy its blessings, if they are not prepared ultimately to risk all the consequences of it. But as the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, and looking to these issues, the last thing that I would advise would be violence, disorder, or precipitation. Calm deliberation, before action, is essentially the best element of success in great movements. As a fundamental proposition, these States had before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and have now, constitutional organizations capable of performing all the functions of independent Governments; and have the power, under a cordial understanding, not only to protect themselves efficiently, but, by a concert of action, to preserve the Federal Government also; and it would be a noble exercise of it, by exhibiting a perfect union of feeling, sentiment and interest, to arrest the rapid march towards the licentiousness and anarchy which otherwise surely await it.

Discarding all State and political jealousy, let the [illegible] and public men of the South unite upon the great principle of conservatism and preservation, and the Constitution and the Union are safe; without such union, all is lost.

I devoutly commend you, gentlemen, to the protection of that Power, who binds those whom He loves by the closest bonds of affection, and disperses those whom He condemns because they forget him.

JOHN L. MANNING.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 27, 1854.

Accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad—Several Persons Badly Injured.

From the State of Maine, Dec. 2.

As the Island Pond Train for Portland on the Grand Trunk Railroad, was near Thompson's Mills, in the town of Stark, yesterday morning, the snow plow got off the track, which brought the train to a stand still. While in this situation a freight train approached, coming in the same direction, running into the passenger cars, smashing them up and injuring some eight or ten persons very severely, but causing no deaths so far as we can learn. In the confusion two of the passenger cars took fire and were entirely consumed.

We learn from a Mr. HUBBARD, of [illegible], Me., who was a passenger in the train at the time of the disaster, and who was somewhat bruised, that the cars had hardly stopped before the freight train was upon them. There was one passenger car and a box car in the rear. The box car was forced through and upon the passenger car, crushing it about half its entire length. The box car immediately took fire, and both that and the passenger car were consumed. There were about forty passengers on board, all of whom, with the exception of some half dozen, were more or less injured. Some leaped out of the windows, and some crawled out of the wreck; and those able to work dragged out the helpless. One woman was thrown upon the stove in the car, and very badly burned, so that she is hardly expected to recover. She was the last one extricated, and had with her a child, which was somewhat burned, but not severely.

The following is the list of those most severely wounded, so far as we can learn: Mr. McCRILLIS, of Bangor, had his leg broken; he was left at Gorham, N. H. Mr. EMERY, of Upper Stillwater, leg burned and severely bruised. Mr. ANDERSON, of Westbrook, was scalded; Mr. YOUNG, of Orono, burnt. A lady, name unknown, was left at West Milan. Two ladies, unknown, were considerably bruised.

Among the injured are WM. BURNS, of the firm of BURNS & FLETCHER, Attorneys, Lancaster, fractured leg; WM. H. McCRILLIS, Esq., of Bangor, slight dislocation; Rev. Mr. BAXTER, of Wilton, Me., collar-bone broken—very comfortable. Drs. ROBINSON and PLUMMER, of Portland, are in attendance in addition to several physicians from the neighboring towns. All those remaining at Stark can be removed to-morrow, with the exception of Mrs. TAYLOR, who is very badly burned, and is in a critical state. Mrs. T. had been visiting at Lancaster. A Mrs. JOHNSON, of Northumberland, had her knee badly crushed, and Mr. JOHNSON had his arm injured.

It is said that Mr. GOULD, the conductor of the passenger train, cautioned the freight train conductor, as he passed him a short time before, to run slow and avoid coming on the passenger train. This was not more than 20 minutes before the accident occurred. Mr. GOULD jumped off with a flag before the train stopped, and had not got further than the end of the train before he saw the freight train coming a few rods off.

A locomotive was immediately dispatched for Dr. HOWE, of Shelburne, and there was one Doctor from Northumberland, and two from Gorham, N. H., soon in attendance. Drs. ROBINSON and PLUMMER went out from Portland. Five or six of the wounded ones were brought to Portland in the regular train which arrived near 4 o'clock about two hours behind time.

The Missing Woman at Rochester.

From the Rochester Advertiser, Dec. 1.

Since our last issue there have been two meetings at the Court-House, for the purpose of hearing the report of the parties who went in search of the missing woman, Miss EMMA MOORE. On the first day, some four hundred persons turned out and searched the country from Hudson-street to the lake—leaving unexplored a swamp of considerable extent for another occasion. The search was very thorough—the parties proceeding in a line, the men not more than twenty feet distant from each other. Nothing was discovered going in the least to afford a clue to the fate of the missing party. The meeting adjourned to the same place on Thursday evening.

On the following day wagons were provided, and a large party started to complete the survey of the swamp mentioned, provided with the necessary irons to examine the pools and water courses, and such other sections of the country about the bay, as time would permit. The result of this second effort was as unfruitful as the first one—nothing having been brought to light, affording the least trace to the object sought.

We are informed, and believe the statement, that a family residing near the Lake, and who frequently pass over the road where screams were heard in a state of intoxication, quarreling and screaming often, as they wend their way homeward, were the parties from which these proceeded on the night in question, and that the wagon was theirs, as it is in, one of like description they visit the city.

The last meeting adjourned without day—the matter of calling another having been left to the Committee of Investigation.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

THE FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.

Mining, Miscellaneous and Criminal News.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

TAHITI NEWS.

The Small-Pox Still Prevalent.

The *Star of the West*, from San Juan, arrived at this Port on Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M., a few minutes too late to get her news into our regular Evening Edition. To Purser Lord and to Messrs. Adams & Co.'s Express Agents, we are indebted for early papers.

The *Star of the West* arrived off Punta Arenas on the morning of the 23d ult., and left same evening at 8 o'clock with 480 passengers and $750,000 in specie on freight to C. Morgan.

Steamer *Cortes*, connecting, arrived at San Juan del Sud on Monday evening, the 20th ult., having left San Francisco on the 5th. Also steamship [illegible], Capt. Wakeman, from New-York, called there same day for coals, *en route* to San Francisco. [illegible] all well.

The Accessory Transit Company have added another new steamer of 400 tons burden for the Lake, called the *San Carlos*, which arrived on the morning of the 16th ult., in the charge of Capt. Thomas Miner, at Punta Arenas, making the passage in the very short space of ten days, in perfect order, and has already proceeded up the river to take her post on Lake Nicaragua.

The *Star of the West* called at Key West for coals, left on the morning of the 27th and arrived on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.—*eight days and sixteen hours from Punta Arenas*.

List of Specie per steamship Star of the West.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$338,[illegible]	Newhouse & Spatz	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	158,[illegible]	Philadelphia	17,[illegible]
Adams & Co.	[illegible]	Drexel & Co.	20,[illegible]
[illegible] & Co.	17,[illegible]	Order	35,[illegible]
Wm. Seligman & Co.	35,000		
Total			$777,2[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

Operations of the Mint.

The deposits for Oct. were, for Coin ... 25,000 oz.
For Bars ... 28,000 oz.
Total ... 53,000 oz.
with fractions, making it about 54,000 ounces.
The coinage in Coins, was $620,000.

The Seal Fishery in the Pacific.

By the arrival of the schooner *E. L. Frost*, a few days since, information of the voyages of two vessels in our harbor, the object of which had been previously shrouded in mystery, was received. This vessel, under the command of Capt. Hempstead, in company with the brig *Zoe*, Capt. Rogers, and bark *N. & Perkins*, Capt. Allen, of New-London, had been on a sealing voyage to Robbin Island, near Cape Patience, in the Ochotsk Sea, situated in latitude 48° 29' 15", and longitude 144° 23'. It is only about thirty-five miles in circumference. From this island the schooner took seven thousand fur seal skins, and sixty barrels seal oil, worth, according to quotations, near $30,000; the brig obtained ten thousand skins, and a proportionate quantity of oil, worth about $40,000; and the bark, thirteen thousand skins and six hundred barrels oil, (a part of the latter probably whale oil,) worth $60,000. This was a very successful voyage, particularly considering the trifling amount of capital invested. The bark was less than six months from the time she left Guam, obtained her voyage and arrived at the Sandwich Islands. The rookery on the island it is likely will require some time to increase its stock, but there are other places in the Northern Ocean where they could be found. On the voyage the *E. L. Frost* carried away her mast, obliging her to put into Matsmai, (or Matsmay,) the capital of the island of Jesso, for repairs. On entering the harbor the vessel was immediately boarded by a number of richly dressed Japanese officers, each armed with two swords elegantly mounted with silver and gold, who on learning her distress sent carpenters on board, and otherwise furnished every facility to get to sea again. Capt. Hempstead speaks highly of the kindness shown him, but says they expressed great anxiety for his hasty departure from their port.—*San Francisco Herald.*

Dinner to the Press Club.

Some fifty persons, all connected professionally with the Press of this State, on Saturday evening, assembled at the Railroad House, and sat down to a dinner tendered to the San Francisco Press Club, by Messrs. Haley & Thompson. The third toast was as follows:

"*The memories of Walter Colton, Robert Semple and Edward Gilbert, the Pioneers of the Newspaper Press in California*—The infant which they fostered eight years ago, has grown to be a giant mighty in its power and influence for the prosperity of our State."

This was drunk standing and in silence.

Another was as follows:

"*The Sixteen Defunct Newspapers of San Francisco*—An unmistakable evidence of the greatness of our city. Peace to their ashes."

Country Trade.

The country trade has continued active, and prices of many leading articles have still an upward tendency. One of the lines charged to Sacramento $5, and the other $3 per ton. A large amount of freight previously purchased went forward at these prices, and much remained over, but owing to the advance, new transactions were manifestly lighter. Still there was a good inquiry for merchandise coming to hand, and the bulk of the cargoes of the *Live Yankee* and *Grace Darling* was taken soon after arrival.

Want to be Annexed.

Recent accounts from Carson Valley represent the residents of that locality, numbering about eight hundred at this time, to be very anxious to be brought under the jurisdiction of California. In their present condition they have no regularly constituted authorities. Carson Valley is in Utah Territory, but too remote from Salt Lake to have any advantage from the Seat of Government at Salt Lake. Including Carson Valley with this State, the citizens would be but three days' travel from the Capital. At a late convention the residents of the Valley appointed a delegate to present to the Legislature of this State a memorial, praying for annexation, to be transmitted to Congress, provided the measure is approved.

Election for City Comptroller—Triumph of Know-Nothings.

An election was held in San Francisco for a City Comptroller, to supply the place of John G. Meiggs, who failed to qualify within the time prescribed by law. The polls opened at the usual hour. There were but few voters present at the polls throughout the day, and with one exception an uninterrupted quiet prevailed. In the eighth ward a difficulty occurred, in which a man named P. N. Bey was severely stabbed. It is stated that a man named James Cavenagh asked Bey whether he was a Know-Nothing. Bey replied that he was, and that he had voted the Know-Nothing ticket; whereupon Cavenagh drew a bowie-knife and stabbed him in the head, inflicting a severe wound. Bey escaped from Cavenagh, when another man named Wooley Carney drew a bowie-knife and also stabbed him in the head. Bey succeeded in escaping from both of them into a neighboring house, where his wounds were dressed. With this exception, there was no disturbance in any of the wards. A number of spurious Know-Nothing tickets were in circulation in different quarters, but a strict vigilance was exercised by the order throughout the entire day, so that none of these tickets were voted. The Know-Nothing vote, it will be seen by the table of the result, is very large, their candidate, William Sherman, having been elected by an overwhelming majority. This additional triumph sufficiently establishes the strength of the Know-Nothings in San Francisco. The following is the vote:

Sherman, Know-Nothing	[illegible]
[illegible], Democrat	1844
Know-Nothing majority	[illegible]

The Duel Between D. J. Woodlief and Achilles Kewen.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Nov. 9.

How rarely does it fall to our lot to chronicle one of those unhappy events, too frequent in this State, which has cast a dark shadow over one hearth at least, and left one heart desolate.

The principals in this duel were Achilles Kewen and Col. Woodlief. The particulars, as well as we could ascertain, are as follows: Last Friday evening Mr. Kewen and the Colonel were, with other friends, in the saloon known as the "Blue Wing," Montgomery-street. The conversation was principally on the politics of the day, and became rather animated. The Colonel remarked to Kewen that he was a d—d Know-Nothing, upon which Kewen struck him on the mouth with his hand. Friends interfered and arrested further proceedings at that time. It is said that on Monday Mr. Kewen sought out Col. Woodlief and offered an apology, which was refused. The offer was again renewed, Kewen stating that he would make the apology in writing, if it would be more acceptable. The Colonel in the mean time had sent a challenge, and he expressed his determination to have it settled in the usual manner. Friends were accordingly chosen, and it was concluded to cross the bay and adjust the difficulty by recourse to firearms.

Yesterday morning, the parties left in the Oakland ferry-boat, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Several persons in the city having been informed of what was going on, crossed over in the ferry-boat. On arriving at Oakland the parties proceeded a short distance outside of the city limits. The friends of Mr. Kewen were Messrs. Wake Briarly and Robert Wood. Col. Woodlief's friends were Capt. Skerrett and Major McDonald. The arms chosen for the occasion were Mississippi Yagers. The ground was being marked off when Deputy Sheriff Simons, who had got wind of the affair, made his appearance and ordered them to desist. The parties then got into their carriages and left, with the determination to cross into another county. After continuing the journey for some time, until they were about ten miles from Oakland, and in the county of Alvarado, they dismounted and ascended a hill near by, followed by a crowd, which by this time had increased to about one hundred and fifty persons. On the ridge of the hill they halted—the ground was marked off, forty paces—the principals took their places, and on the word "fire" being given, both wheeled and fired, the ball from Mr. Kewen's rifle passing completely through the heart of Col. Woodlief and out at his back, killing him instantly. It is said that the unfortunate man did not live ten seconds after receiving the wound. This disastrous affair took place about 1 o'clock. The body of the Colonel was brought over to the city in the ferry-boat last evening, and taken to the Tehama House. The scene, when the wife of the dead man looked upon all that remained of the former partner of her joys and sorrows, whose silver thread of life was so abruptly cut, and who, but a few short hours before, had gone forth in the strength and prime of manhood, is said by those who were present last evening to have been affecting in the extreme.

It is said that Col. Woodlief made his will on Tuesday evening, leaving all he possessed to his widow. Mrs. Woodlief accompanied her husband on the occasion, and stopped at San Antonio while the party went out. She returned with the body to the Tehama House.

Devereaux J. Woodlief was born in Greenville county, Virginia, and moved to Texas more than twenty years ago. He was elected a Colonel in the Texan army, and was in active service during the revolution there. Subsequently he was one of the Texan Rangers. During the Mexican War he accompanied the American forces as an amateur warrior, and was distinguished for the independent method in which he took his positions during the battles, and the accuracy of his marksmanship. He had been engaged in a number of duels, had been wounded a number of times in battle, and carries to his grave three bullets in his body. He came to California in 1849, and was collector of the foreign miners' tax in Calaveras County. Col. Woodlief leaves a brother, a wealthy merchant in New-Orleans. With the brother resides a daughter of the deceased, 12 or 13 years of age.

Official Returns.

The official returns for State officers have been opened and counted in the office of the Secretary of State. The vote for Denver is 37,637, and for Herbert 37,409. They were the regular Democratic nominees. Bowie received 35,380, and Benham 35,035. They were the regular Whig candidates. The votes for bogus Democratic candidates were as follows: Churchman, 10,838; McDougall, 10,601. The combined Democratic majority on the Congressional vote is 12,345, the largest majority against the Whigs ever given. Two years ago it was a little over 6,000. Beard, the Whig candidate, is elected by a plurality of 263 votes over Leake, the regular Democratic nominee. Woodside, the bogus Democratic candidate, having received 11,721 votes.

The Allied Fleet and other Squadrons in the Pacific.

Since the repulse of the Allied fleet at Petropoloski, the movements of the respective vessels have become a matter of interest. The greater portion of the combined squadron now lie at anchor in our harbor. They comprise H. B. M. frigates *President* and *Pique*, sloop-of-war *Amphitrite*, and steamer *Virago*, and the French frigates *Forte* and *Eurydice*. They are accompanied by their prize, the Russian ship *Sitka*. H. B. M. Discovery ship *Plover* is also in port. The French brig-of-war *Obligado*, which constituted a portion of the squadron in its attack upon Petropoloski, sailed from this port on Saturday last, for Guaymas, to make inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Count de Raousset Boulbon. The brig *Henry William*, which arrived on Monday night from Sydney, reported a heavy cannonade outside the Heads, resembling a sea-fight, and last night there was a flying report through the city, said to have been brought by a pilot boat, to the effect that the *Obligado* had encountered a Russian frigate. The report, however, needs confirmation. In addition to the vessels above enumerated, H. B. M. sloop-of-war *Trincomalee* and the French corvette *L'Artemise*, from the Sandwich Islands, arrived within a few days. The whereabouts of the Russian frigate *Diana* is not known, although it is presumed she is cruising somewhere in our waters, perhaps at no great distance from some of her antagonists. The Russian frigate *Aurora* and sloop-of-war *Dwina* were left by the Allies at Petropoloski, but where they may now be is a matter of speculation. The U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna* was reported at the Sandwich Islands, and is hourly expected in our harbor, she having put into Honolulu merely for a supply of coal. The steam frigate *Mississippi* was to have left Hong Kong three days after the *Susquehanna*, and may also be hourly expected. The U. S. sloops-of-war *St. Marys* and *Portsmouth* were at Honolulu on the 20th of October, and will probably pay us a visit in the course of the Winter. The English and French squadrons, it is understood, will Winter at Monterey.

Pacific Railway Survey.

Among the passengers by the *Sonora*, on the 1st inst., were Lieut. John G. Parke, United States Topographical Engineers, and party, consisting of Albert H. Campbell, Civil Engineer; Dr. Antisell, Botanist; and H. Custar, G. G. Garner and N. H. Hutton, Assistants. Mr. Campbell and the two latter gentlemen were of Lieut. Whipple's party, which came through on the Albuquerque route last Spring. Lieut. Parke will organize his expedition at Benicia, with all possible dispatch, and proceed to explore the Salinas River, from the Bay of Monterey to its sources, with a view of finding a practicable passage through the Coast Range into the Mohave Basin, or into the Valley of Los Angeles. Further examinations will also be made of the Mohave River, in the vicinity of the Colorado, on Lieut. Whipple's route. Returning thence, this party will start from San Diego, and go across to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, by the route south of the Gila. This is the first corps that has taken the field under the recent act of appropriation by Congress for the Pacific Railway.

Children in Marysville.

The number of children in Marysville, the *Express* learns from Mr. Pickersgill who has taken the census, to be as follows: Boys over four years of age, 151; girls ditto, 144; children under four years of age, 125. Total, 420.

Children in Los Angeles.

The City Marshal of Los Angeles, having taken the census of the children in that city, reports 306 boys and 311 girls. Total, 617.

Corn Crop at the Monte.

The *Southern Californian* states that corn has been raised without rain or irrigation, this season at the Monte, turning out 125 bushels, and in some cases even 150 bushels to the acre. Many of the stalks are 16 feet high, 10 feet to the first ear, and showing six monster ears on the stalk, beside several nubbins.

Chinese Brothels.

All the Chinese Brothels in Sonora were evacuated on the 3d instant. The ordinance compelling the inmates to leave the city went into effect on that day. The *Union Democrat* says that the streets were lined with the frail [illegible]; their former halls of revelry were deserted, and quiet and order had [illegible].

Col. Isaac Williams.

Col. Isaac Williams, of the Rancho del Chino, Los Angeles County, has returned to the Atlantic States. Col. Williams is one of the earliest California pioneers, having resided about a quarter of a century in the country. He has lived on the Rancho owned by him, thirty miles east of Los Angeles, for the past fourteen years, and is well known to very many emigrants who have come in by that route and enjoyed his hospitalities.

The State House.

The State House at Sacramento is progressing very rapidly towards completion. The second story and interior brick walls are finished. The workmen are now employed on the roof, and the whole of the outside of the structure will be completed in the ensuing week. The chamber intended for the Assembly is to be the largest and handsomest room in the State.

Lady Lecturer.

Miss Sarah Pellet delivered a lecture at the City Hall, Stockton, on the 8th inst., and also entertained a full house in the evening, on the subject of Temperance. The *Republican* says "her efforts are spoken of by some in a spirit of generosity more than of praise."

Items.

We understand that a newspaper, to be printed in the Chinese language, will soon be published in this city, under the editorial management of Rev. Mr. Speer.

A sweet potato, weighing eleven pounds and a half, was grown this year on Mead's Ranch, two miles below Sacramento.

On Tuesday evening last the Manhattan Engine, No. 2, threw fifty-two feet through the open butt, and one hundred and fifty-five feet through 1¼ inch nozzle.

The Tuolumne and Merced rivers are swarming with salmon. Many persons are driving a profitable business on these rivers, catching and preserving these fine fish.

It is stated that one of our Fire Companies is contemplating a visit to the Atlantic States. The expense to each man is estimated at $800.

The attempt made by Messrs. Adams & Co., in connection with Messrs. Doyle & Keating, to open an Overland Express from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, has been temporarily frustrated by the refusal of Alvarez and his party in Acapulco, to grant passports to the agents from that city, through the country under the control of the Revolutionists.

The steamboats plying between San Francisco and Sacramento are now running, full of passengers and carrying unprecedented amounts of freight. Passengers are carried at rates ranging between twenty-five cents and $1, and freight is carried at $1 per ton.

Crimes and their Consequences.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION OF LOGAN AND LIPSEY.

The execution of James Logan for the murder of Fennel, at Coon Hollow, and William Lipsey, for the murder of Powelson, at Cold Springs, took place at Coloma, on Friday, 3d inst. They were the first criminals ever executed by the officers of the law in El Dorado County; and the assemblage of people was larger than was ever before known in the county, or probably ever will be again.

Long before the hour of execution arrived, the streets of Coloma were thronged with a dense mass of human beings, while thousands were congregated on the hills around.

At 12 o'clock, M., the Sheriff proceeded to take the prisoners from the jail to the scaffold, which had been erected on the hill-side. Logan walked out of the jail with as much apparent indifference as a man could well manifest under such circumstances; and although his head was "silvered o'er with age,"—notwithstanding the fate that awaited him—he stepped into the wagon that contained his coffin, with the buoyancy of youth and vigor of manhood, scorning the assistance that was proffered him. With Lipsey it was entirely different. For a week he had taken scarcely any food; he was debilitated in body and broken in spirit. He was assisted into the wagon, and remained as one dead or chained to his seat until he reached the place of execution. Logan ascended the scaffold with a firm step, bible in hand, and for all the world with the air of a preacher of the gospel, about to address a sinful people whom he was anxious to exhort to repentance. Lipsey was almost carried up—his eyes were fixed, and presenting a vacant death-like stare.

Sheriff Buel, in a loud, clear voice, read the death-warrant to William Lipsey. He was informed by the Sheriff that if he had anything to say, an opportunity would now be afforded him. In reply, when directly asked if he desired to speak, he merely shook his head by way of a negative response. The warrant was then read to Jas. Logan, who, the while, was apparently calling on his Maker, for strength to support himself in his hour of trial, though not in audible voice. The Bible was still in his hand, and opened where there was a plate representing the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. The night previous, in the jail, he had opened the Bible at the same place, and pointed out the place to one of the Deputy Sheriffs, remarking: "There! mine is a similar case. I have been persecuted even unto death, and am going to die to-morrow the victim of false testimony." When the Sheriff asked him if he had anything to say, he laid down the Bible and turned to address the vast sea of human heads that surrounded the scaffold. Having listened attentively, and taken notes at the time, we are enabled to present to our reader the substance of his remarks, as follows:

He felt that he was growing feeble, and would not be able to address at any great length those who had come to witness the execution. He stood before them a condemned man, the victim of false testimony. It was true that he had taken the life of a fellow creature, but he had committed the deed in self-defence. He went to the claim where the tragedy took place, not as had been said, to kill Fennel, but because the claim was his own, and he went to get possession of it. His own rash threats had brought him to the scaffold. In answer to propositions to settle the difficulty either by law or arbitration, he had rashly replied that there was a shorter and better way—but he did not mean it. He went to the claim to get possession of it, but did not snap or present his pistol—he merely showed it. It was merely a single barreled pistol. Fennel went and got a revolver, and came back and presented it at him, cocked. Fennel was advancing upon him with a cocked revolver, when he presented his single barreled pistol. Any other testimony than this was false. He only snapped his pistol a moment before Fennel did his. The man who swore that he snapped his first, swore a lie. They both snapped together. He had warned Fennel not to advance. He got behind Swift, and if he (Swift) had stood his ground, nobody would have been killed. But Swift flinched, and stepped aside. He then had to be killed himself, kill Fennel, or run away. He fired, and Fennel fell. He repeated that it was false that he snapped his pistol first; it was that snap that had brought him to the gallows, and the testimony about it was false.

In view of the halter, (to which he pointed his finger,) and in presence of that God before whom he was so shortly to appear, he was now speaking the truth. He would never have been hung if he had not had a principle of courage in his composition that prevented him from running away. He had said that he was not afraid of a pistol, and that he would not run from one. He would not run. He exclaimed, would to God that he had run away! He did not go to the claim to kill Fennel. He was not a murderer. He had sinned against God's laws in not running away from Fennel, but not against the laws of his country. Belhines had sworn false when he testified that he (Logan) had went to the claim to kill Fennel. I have lived forty-seven years, fellow-citizens—no, I am not a fellow-citizen—forty-seven years without committing murder: and if I did kill a man who otherwise would have killed me, I die innocent of murder. The Court, Jury and District Attorney had treated him as a murderer for defending his own life. Everything had been against him—nothing in his favor. He had been persecuted. He upbraided one of the witnesses who had sworn against him, but at the same time acknowledged the truth of what he had sworn. Gentlemen, you are all on the broad road to Hell. I was once, but now I am going to Heaven as sure as you are on the way to Hell.

The prisoner had spoken at considerable length, though he had stated that he would not be able to do so. He went on repeating in an unconnected manner, what he had said before—stating some things in a manner quite inconsistent with the foregoing portion of his speech. Sheriff Buel informed him that the hour appointed for the execution was at hand. Logan stopped speaking, and turning to Rev. Mr. Taylor, remarked, "We had better spend the remainder of the time in prayer."

The prisoners were then placed on the drop, the ropes put about their necks, the long white caps were put on, and the black caps drawn over their faces. Meanwhile, Logan [illegible]. Lipsey remained silent [illegible]. Rev. Mr. Taylor addressed the Throne of Grace in an eloquent, appropriate and solemnly impressive manner, when the drop fell! By an accident as unaccountable as it was distressing to the prisoners, both knots slipped, notwithstanding they had previously sustained a weight of four hundred and fifty pounds each, dropped six and a half feet, the distance fixed for the prisoners to fall.

Immediately after striking the ground beneath the scaffold, Logan pulled the cap from his eyes to see if Lipsey had come down with him, then rose to his feet, and with little assistance, (his feet having been untied,) reascended the scaffold. Lipsey had to be carried up, though he had not been seriously injured by the fall. No disturbance had been created by the fall, except that nearly the entire crowd seated on the hill side involuntarily rose to their feet.

The ropes were speedily readjusted. After the cap had been drawn over his eyes, and just before the rope was to be cut, Logan asked the time of day, and demanded to see a watch. The cap was raised, and a watch presented. He remarked, "Ah, you have twenty minutes yet—if it was 2 o'clock I would demand my liberty under the law," and turned away with a muttered laugh that we could not have expected to witness coming from a dying man.

Lipsey required support to stand up. After being placed on the drop the second time, he said in a suppressed tone, as if to himself, "I don't think I'm a murderer at heart." Just before the rope was cut he said, "Be as quick as you can—I am fainting—I am just gone." These were his last words. Logan's were: "Lord Jesus receive my spirit." A brief prayer from Mr. Taylor, and James Logan and William Lipsey passed into eternity, at the fall of the drop, with scarcely a struggle.

Lipsey has left a written confession. He said in prison that he belonged to a good family—that he once conducted himself properly, but that liquor had brought him to a terrible end. He was a young man—about twenty-five, we should think. Logan, also, has left a written confession.

We are informed that Logan's wife and children visited the scaffold after the bodies had been placed in the coffins. They were burried at the foot of a knoll near by, on the top of which is the grave-yard.

More Executions.—Friday next, says the Calaveras *Chronicle*, is the day fixed for the execution of Thompson and O'Brien, who were sentenced at the last term of the District Court of Calaveras. The friends of Thompson are making great exertions to procure a commutation of his sentence from the Governor, or a pardon.

☞ The body of Jacob [illegible], a Pole, who came to California in 1848, a soldier in Captain May's company of U. S. Dragoons, was found murdered in front of the premises of B. D. Wilson, Esq., of Los Angeles, on the 30th October. His death appeared to have been caused by blows on the head from a heavy knife, and the motive of the murder is supposed to have been a very small sum of money in his possession.

CRIMES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The arrests were as follows for the month of October: For murder, 4; arson, 2; burglary, grand larceny, 28; petit larceny, 53; robbery, 3; swindling, 5; mayhem, 1; assault with intent to commit a rape, 1; forgery, 1; attempt to rob, 1; assault and battery, 100; disorderly conduct, 74; drunk and disorderly, 38; drunkenness, 80; escaped prisoners, 8; threats against life, 11; assault with deadly weapons, 8; misdemeanor, 10; obtaining money under false pretences, 1; fighting, 30; furious driving, 4; violating other ordinances, 7; insanity, 6; picking pockets, 1; contempt of Court, 1; vagrancy, 9; lodgers, (persons in destitute circumstances seeking the City Prison for shelter,) 26. Of the above, there were discharged, 445; fined, 80; sent to County Jail, 11; sent to City Prison, 34; sent to Court of Sessions, 13; sent to Insane Asylum, 1; sent to State Prison, 5; and bound over to keep the peace, 3.

Murders.—Three Chinamen are reported, the *Union* says, to have been murdered on the 2d inst. between Bidwell's and Spanish Ranch. The murderers subsequently stole a horse and were pursued by men belonging to the ranch into American Valley. Sheriff Sharp, of Plumas County, and one of his deputies, being informed of the fact by the pursuers, engaged in the chase, overhauled the ruffians, and after exchanging some 15 shots, succeeded in capturing one of them.

The Marysville *Express* learns that a man named George Bettinger, killed another by the name of Wilson, at the Bell House, Nicolaus, on Sunday last. The difficulty originated in a small gambling debt, and both parties are said to have been under the influence of liquor. Wilson was stabbed to the heart with a bowie knife, and died instantly. He hailed from Jefferson City, Mo. Bettinger has been arrested and is now in jail in Marysville.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from Honolulu to Oct. 20—a week later than previous advices. We are under many obligations to Captain Spence for late news.

The Volcano in Action.—The *Polynesian* says: "A gentleman, resident of Honolulu, recently returned from Hawaii, reports the volcano in more action than it has exhibited since 1848-49. The roads were also in good order for traveling, and to persons desirous of visiting this wonder of the world, the present is a most favorable time for such an excursion."

The list of letters in the Post-Offices of Honolulu, Lahaina, and Hilo, for the captains, officers, and crews of whaleships, expected to touch at the islands, embraces 5,721 letters for 328 different ships. In addition to the above, there are remaining in the office at Honolulu some 5,000 letters for whalers, advertised last May, but not yet called for—making an aggregate of over 10,000. These would make a good many volumes, if printed in a book; and what a book!—"Letters to Whalemen!"

A New Enterprise.—Messrs. Swan & Clifford, says the *Polynesian*, are about erecting an ice house at the foot of Mauna-Kea-street, near the Lime Kiln, capable of containing a thousand tons of ice. We understand a vessel is expected in a few days from Sitka with 600 tons of ice, and a constant supply is anticipated in future from a company for whom Messrs. Swan & Clifford are the agents in Honolulu.

Return of Hawaiians.—By the brig *Prince de Joinville*, some forty-five Hawaiians returned to Honolulu from California, where they have been at work in the mines since 1849. They bring about $55,000 in cash, the proceeds of their labor, or an average of something near $1,200 each.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Susquehanna.—This splendid frigate, under the command of Captain Buchanan, and which formed part of the Japan Squadron, arrived at Honolulu on the 16th October, where she put in to get a supply of coal to continue her voyage to San Francisco. She may be expected here at any moment. The steam frigate *Mississippi* was to leave China three days after the *Susquehanna*, and was daily expected at Honolulu. It is possible she may come on direct to this place.

Ships-of-War at Honolulu.—On the 20th of October were at anchor in and off the harbor of Honolulu, the United States sloops-of-war *St. Mary's* and *Portsmouth*, the frigate *Susquehanna*, H. B. M. sloops-of-war *Trincomalee* and *Amphitrite*, and the French corvette *L'Artemise*. The last two were anchored outside the harbor, on the lookout for Russian ships.

The Sea Bird at the Islands.—The steamer *Sea Bird*, intended for the coasting trade among the Islands, arrived at Honolulu on the 14th of September. She was received with enthusiasm by the people, and on her trial trip from Honolulu, was so overrun by the natives that her officers were obliged to drive many of them off.

The clipper ship *Restless* reached Honolulu on the 19th September.

Kate Hayes and Party.—The bark *Fanny Major*, which carried down Kate Hayes and a number of theatrical personages, from this city to Australia, reached Apia, Navigator's Islands, on the 17th of August, all well, and after a stay of four days, continued her voyage to Sydney.

Coal at the Sandwich Islands was very scarce. Capt. Spence could not obtain a few bushels for his own use on the *Henry William*.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

The Small-Pox.

We have dates from Tahiti to Aug. 13.

The epidemic which, during the months of June and July committed such fearful ravages among the native population of the Islands, seems to be drawing towards a close. It is remarkable that this scourge has completely spared the white race. Among the Europeans there is not one instance of death by the epidemic. The deaths have been terrible among the natives. In the District of Papara, a seventh part of the population were carried off by it. It spared neither age nor sex. Public affairs seemed to be paralyzed. [illegible] with difficulty hands enough could be found to register the names of those who were killed off. The schools were deserted, either owing to the children being sick, or their parents, or by the sickness or death of the Missionaries who were engaged in instructing them.

Trade was suspended, provisions became scarce, and the inhabitants were forced to depend on supplies from the Government.

Our last advices from Moorea are extremely sad; the small pox continues its ravages. The Districts of Papetoai and Haumi have suffered badly. The reports from the Windward Islands are not less disheartening; the proportion of the victims is greater than at Tahiti.

The island of Anaa is transformed into one vast hospital. The malady is committing frightful ravages.

Affairs Looking Up.

Affairs at Tahiti were beginning to wear a different aspect. The streets and the roads have lost that air of desolation by which they were marked, and the death like looking faces are beginning by degrees to disappear. The Governor is busying himself in filling the vacancies caused by death in the ranks of the various office-holders. The most necessary steps to be taken is the reassembling of the children of the public schools, and renewing the cultivation of public lands.

Sunk Ship.

The ship *Lysis*, being in want of repair, an attempt was made to careen her at the arsenal of Fare-Ute, but in consequence of the imperfections of the works the ship sunk.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, Oct. 24, by Rev. Father Kenny, Mr. Wm. W. Ketchum to Miss Eliza J. C. Keegan, both of St. Louis, Mo.

In Stockton, Oct. 19th, Mr. John Grattan to Miss Sarah J. Davis, all of Stockton.

In Los Angeles, Oct. 19, Mr. Wm. Northam to Miss Gregoria Reyes, all of Los Angeles.

Oct. 26, by G. R. Douglass, Mr. Charles Gard to Miss Nancy Webb.

At Quaker Hill, Dutchess county, N. Y., Sept. 27, by Rev. Homer Wheaton, Mr. Herman Bancroft, late of San Francisco, to Miss Zayde E. Aiken, daughter of Hon. D. D. Aiken.

At Grass Valley, Oct. 22, Mr. G. C. King to Miss Almarinda Sewell.

In Sacramento, Nov. 1, Wm. Stevenson, Esq., and Miss Sophia Anderson, both of that city.

In San Francisco, Nov. 4, by Justice Orrin Bailey, Mr. Jacob S. Shultz to Mrs. Ann Eadie, all of San Francisco.

At Dry Creek, San Joaquin County, October 20, Mr. Washington Campbell, to Miss Charlotte Bower of Sacramento County.

In Sonora, on the 21st ult., by E. F. Sullivan, Justice of the Peace, Mr. John Wilson to Miss Eliza Melville.

At Jacksonville, Oct. 22, by Geo. S. Keyes, Esq., Mr. Hosea E. Dudley to Mrs. Fanny E. Barnes, both of Jacksonville.

In Los Angeles, Oct. 30, Capt. Haley, late of the *Goliah*, and Miss Ramona Sepulveda.

In San Francisco, Nov. 5, by Rev. M. C. Briggs, Wm. S. Snook to Miss Susan Helen Loughran, both of San Francisco.

On the 7th inst., by Orrin Bailey, Esq., Capt. David J. Grove, of Olympia, Washington Ter., and Miss Sarah McFadden, of Edgecomb, Maine.

In Bodega, Oct. 26, Mr. John Salsbury to Miss Ellen Canfield, all of that place.

In [illegible] Valley, Oct. 23, Mr. Sidney Finch to Miss Jane Hoover, all of Napa Valley.

Near Russell's Ferry, Tuolumne county, Oct. 15, David Alexander and Miss Martha Haight.

Near Russell's Ferry, Tuolumne county, James Hutton and Miss Clarissa Haight, all of the same place.

At Nevada, Nov. 1, Dr. R. M. Hunt to Mrs. C. J. Welch, both of that place.

DIED.

Nov. 1, suddenly, in Washington Market, Mr. Wm. H. Boylan, an old and respectable citizen of San Francisco.

On board ship *Living Age*, on her passage from New-York, Gustavus Alsen, seaman, of consumption.

Lost overboard from same ship, off Cape Horn, Julius Thornstonson, seaman.

On board ship *Emerald*, of Sag Harbor, Sept. 11, Harry, a native of the Sandwich Islands.

May 14, killed by a whale, off Kodiak, John Sylva, a native of Pico, Western Islands.

At Grass Valley, Oct. 26, Mrs. Hannah Wade, wife of R. H. Wade, late of New-Bedford, Mass.

At Natchez Flat, near Downieville, Oct. 27, William McLaurens, aged about 30 years.

At Georgetown, Nov. 1, Bernard Kennedy, aged about 35 years, from New-York City, formerly of County Cavan, Ireland.

In San Francisco, Nov. 2, after a long and painful illness of pulmonary consumption, Miss Fanny Wentworth, aged 28 years.

In San Francisco, Nov. 3, of consumption, Mr. James Roach, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 29 years. Leaves a wife and two children in the city.

In Los Angeles, Oct. 28, Inés, daughter of Ramon Tapia and Casilda Sepulveda, aged 3 years.

Nov. 7, Mrs. Laura Ann Martin, the wife of Joseph Martin, of typhoid fever, aged 24 years.

In San Francisco, Louisa, daughter of John F. and Isabella Brown, aged 14 years.

California Markets.

San Francisco, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1854.

Less activity has existed in the jobbing trade, though the boats for the interior left port with full cargoes, the bulk of which, however, had been purchased before the advance of yesterday in freight charges. It is obvious that this advance has exerted a restraining influence on purchasers, nor is it a matter of surprise that such should be the case. As we have heretofore observed, the amount of sales to the interior has already far exceeded the usual Fall trade, and it is but reasonable to look for a succeeding calm.

Flour—In the market for superfine Richmond there is more firmness, and even the present monetary pressure has produced no disposition to realize for [illegible]. It rates more favorable to the purchaser. There were several lots of Chili, however, on the market, some of which were taken at figures somewhat reduced. We note the sale of a parcel in halves and quarters, principally the former, equal to 600 full sacks; another of 6,041 qr. sacks, and another of 1,000 half and 400 qr. sacks, all on private terms, but understood to be in the neighborhood of $6 75 ⅌ 200 lbs. Sales also from first hands of 140 cases Suffolk at $12 ⅌ 200 lbs., and 100 bbls. superfine Gallego at $12 50 ⅌ bbl. There were also jobbing sales of 275 bbls. Gallego and Haxall at $12 75 ⅌ bbl.; 250 half sacks Chili superfine at $7; 560 qr. do. at $7 50; 100 do. Magnolia at $8; 450 do. Golden Gate at $6 50; 300 do. domestic at $8; 300 do. do. at $7 50; 250 do. Ashley's self-raising at $10, and 150 do. Fairchild's do. at $10 50 ⅌ 200 lbs. The stock of imported Flour now in this market is estimated as follows: Gallego and Haxall, 25,000 bbls., Suffolk Mills, in cases, equal to 15,000 bbls., and Chili equal to 50,000 full sacks or bbls.—total, 100,000 bbls.; a supply the reduction of which, owing to the constant production of domestic Flour, can scarcely exceed 18,000 bbls. per month.

Wheat—Sales to-day of 300 sacks California good at 1½c.; 200 do. choice at 1¾c.; 150 do. do. at 1¾c.; and 600 do. extra do., to arrive, at 2c. ⅌ lb. These figures show an improvement. Receipts of good have for several days past been light.

Barley—Sale of 500 sacks California, at 1¼c. ⅌ lb.

Oats—There is an active demand for choice California, with but little coming forward. Sales of 100 sacks inferior at 2c.; 450 do. good at 2¼c., and 100 do. choice at 2 3-16c. ⅌ lb.

Beans—Sale of 100 sacks California, at 5c. ⅌ lb.

Bran—Sale of 300 sacks domestic, at 3c. ⅌ lb.

Potatoes—Very dull and receipts large. Sales of 300 sacks inferior at 1c.@1c.; 1,250 do., good at 1¼c., and 125 do. choice, at 1½c. ⅌ lb.

Onions—Sale of 100 sacks at 3½c. [illegible] ⅌ lb.

Rice—Sales last evening of 50 bbls. Carolina, not choice, at 8½c.; 1,300 mats China, ex. [illegible], without guaranty, at 7c.; and to-day, 105 bbls. Carolina, at 9c., ⅌ lb.

Tea—Sale of 500 chests Oolong on private terms.

Coffee—Sales of 100 sacks Rio at 11c.; 500 do. Manilla on private terms, reported to be a shade over 11c., and 10 cases Eastern ground, at 19c. ⅌ lb. In all descriptions of green there is a disposition to advance rates.

Table Salt—Sales last evening of 50 cases, in 10 lb. bags, at 40c. ⅌ lb., and 50 do. in 5 and 10 lb. do., on private terms.

Eggs—Sales of 110 kegs Philadelphia, on private terms, and 60 cases (300 doz.) Boston, at $15 ⅌ case.

Candles—Sales of 2,000 boxes adamantine, to arrive per *Antelope*, at 46c.; 200 do. do. (40 lbs. each,) at 45c. ⅌ lb., and 500 do. do. on private terms.

Codfish—Sale of 25 drums, at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

Mackerel—Sales of 50 half bbls., 100 qr. bbls. No. 1, at $13 ⅌ half bbl., and 50 half bbls., 50 qr. bbls. No. 2, on private terms.

Oysters—Sales of 600 doz. Boston, at $7 ⅌ doz.

Butter—Sales of 200 firkins old, at 30c. ⅌ lb., and 150 do. do. on private terms.

Lard—Sale of 100 cs. in 10 and 20 lbs., at 16½c. ⅌ lb.

Pork—Sale of 50 half bbls. clear, at $10 ⅌ bbl.

Bacon—Sale of 2,000 lbs. Billing's, at 15½c. ⅌ lb.

Hams—Sale of 25 bbls., in brine, at 16½c., and 500 tierces Ames', at 18½c. ⅌ lb.

Blasting Powder—Sale of 100 kegs Hazard's, on private terms.

Shovels—Sale of 13 dozen Collins', long handles, at $9 ⅌ dozen.

Pick Handles—Sale of 2,300 on private terms.

Nails—Sale of 500 kegs assorted at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

Pails—Sale of 250 dozen, three hooped, painted, at $4 ⅌ dozen.

Camphene—Sale of 800 gallons on private terms.

Spirits Turpentine—Sale of 15 bbls. on private terms.

Walnuts—Sale of 250 sacks Chili, at 5c.@5½c. ⅌ lb.

Duck—Sale of 60 bolts cotton duck, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, on private terms.

Whalemen.

Paita—Arr. Sept. 11th, barks Eugenia, Wood, New-Bedford, 43 mos. out, reported 110 sp., 130 wh.; (which is incorrect;) 25d, Sappho, Sandford, do. 27 mos., 600 sp.; 24th, Champion, Gardner, of Westport, 10 mos. [illegible]

[illegible]

Apia—Navigator Islands—Arr. May 29, ship [illegible], Nicholson, of Nantucket. June 7, brig [illegible], Johnson; 10th, brig Independence [illegible]; 22d, bark [illegible], Macy; July 1, ship Sea Gull, Nichols, New-Bedford; 7th, ship [illegible], Pease, Nantucket; 8th, ship Swift, Vincent, New-Bedford; Aug. 16, ship [illegible], Henry, Mayhew, Fairhaven.

Honolulu—Arr. Oct. 12, ship Com. Preble, of Lynn, [illegible] out, and taken 7 whales in the Arctic this season.

The [illegible], from the Ochotsk Sea, reports the ship Northern Light, Norton, of Fairhaven, 13 whales; Abigail, Drew, New-Bedford, 18; South America, Walker, do. 16; Mercury, Brown, nearly full.

Lahaina, (S. I.)—Arrived Oct. 8, ship Saratoga, Hastings, of New-Bedford, 32 months out from Hakodadi, 2,700 bbls.—1,200 the last season; ship [illegible], Edgartown, 2,300 bbls.

Hilo, (S. I.)—Arrived Oct. 6, ship [illegible], Tisbury, 15 months out, 100 whale, 300 sperm.

A letter received from Capt. Bennett, of ship Massachusetts, of New-Bedford, dated off Shantar Islands, July 20, in which he states that he had taken 1,300 bbls. oil. His ship had been ashore, but they got off without damage. Had lost one man, and had sent his second mate by a schooner to San Francisco, sick with consumption.

Spoken June 18, ship Sea Breeze, Cushman, New-Bedford, 3 right whales and a large sperm whale along side; August 19, ship Mogul, Clark, New-London, 4 whales.

Capt. [illegible], of the [illegible], reports having seen in the early part of the season, lat. 53° 6' north, lon. 1[illegible]° 40' west, a ship's lower mast with all the rigging attached to it; blowing a heavy gale at the time, could not go to it with boats. Also, in June, lat. 54° north, lon. 31° west, picked up a cask containing two top-gallant studding-sails, one flying jib and two coils of bolt rope. The sails were called Monongahela. The F. also reports picking up a cask of [illegible], Sept. 13.

On the Coast of Japan, Aug. 26, Jireh Perry, Lawrence, 1,150 sperm—550 this season; Rambler, Porter, Nantucket, 800 bbls.—300 this season, bound to Sandwich Islands; Sept. 5, ship James Arnold, Sullivan, New-Bedford, 600 sperm—had seen whales but once in seven months, all in good health, bound to New-Zealand; 7th, bark Sea Shell, Martin of Warren, 700 sperm—300 this season, all in good health, and bound to King's Mill Group; heard from about Aug. 26 ship E. L. B. Jenney, [illegible], of Fairhaven, 2,500 bbls. sperm—500 this season.

In the Arctic, Aug. 25, ship Eliza F. Mason, Jernegan, New-Bedford, clean; Hobomock, Childs, Falmouth, 500 this season; Canton Packet, Borden, New-Bedford, 450 bbls this season; Sept. 16, ship Roscius, Dexter, do., 450 this season; bark Valparaiso, Tilton, do., 1 whale; *Harvest*, Spencer, Fairhaven, 4 whale.

Captain Spence furnished us with a list of all the shipping arrived at Apia, Navigator Islands, from Sept. 20, 1853, to Sept. 7, 1854, and also a full Sandwich Islands List, from which we have extracted all not previously published.

VENEZUELA.

Shocking Murder—Political Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Puerto Cabello, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1854.

Very early on the morning of Sunday, the 22d ult., the ill-suppressed screams of a victim were distinctly heard in the neighborhood of the jail of Caracas, which caused a general apprehension that some foul play was going on. A few hours after the dead body of a man, wrapped in white sheets dripping blood, was carried through the city, by a few slaves of the Monagas Government, selecting for their procession the streets leading before the principal churches, where the inhabitants as usual were assembling for religious service.

On inquiry it was ascertained that Col. Antonio Vasquez, a fine, high spirited young man, and a prisoner in one of the darkest dungeons, had been murdered in his own cell, by a party of Government men, at the head of which, as is currently reported, was the son of Monagas himself. The circumstances of the crime were such as to defy description. The sentinels were killed, to prevent their ever revealing the atrocious deed; and two other prisoners, who were confined in the same dungeon where the brave but unfortunate Colonel perished, were also put to death by the hands of those now in power.

The policy of the Monagas Government seems to be to ruin or destroy every political opponent; and of this number, all are persons of education, character and property. He sets up his men and executioners as Governors of the different provinces; and when it has been determined that a family shall be ruined, an order of the Executive is issued, and the chief of the doomed family is sent to a close fortress, his property is confiscated, sold at public auction, and every one of the Government men or executioners has his share of spoils, under pretext of defraying the expenses of the last revolution.

The province of Barquisimeto has been devastated. Pillage and murder are the order of the day. They gave an amnesty on the 30th ult., but the conditions of it are more severe than were the penalties of law. The President is master of lives and property beyond any tyrant of ancient or modern times. The list of victims who have recently lost their lives in struggling for liberty is immense.

The people dislike Gen. Paez for his wanton indolence. He was expected, by all parties, to oppose the tyranny of the Monagases by a powerful and simultaneous effort; and everybody affirms that he promised most solemnly to come and assist the people, to secure their restoration to power, but he failed to make good his repeated promises, and abandoned his friends in the hour of need. Such conduct deprives him at once of all former sympathy. He is set aside entirely. He must not think ever of sending any excuses for even those who were formerly his blind partisans. They blame him loudly; and I have good reasons to think this is all right.

The Coffee crop is just beginning to come to market. Coffee is worth 11¾@11½; Hides, 13@13½; Indigo, $1@$1 6-100 florins. Bills on London, 96 [illegible] ⅌ pound sterling.

Truly yours.

A Female Swindler.—Yesterday forenoon, a handsome, attractive-mannered and lady-like female, with fine figure, rather tall, pretty face, bewitching blue eyes, rosy lips, [illegible] fair hand, and perhaps a foot to correspond, entered one of our first-class dry-goods stores—T. W. Bradbury's—on Sycamore-street, with all that free and easy elegance which hints to the salesman that she's a substantial customer—"O. K." for any amount. She wanted to select some embroideries, the very sweetest and *recherché* styles. Of course, she received every attention from the gentlemanly salesmen; she seemed rather fastidious in her taste, but at length having selected some articles to the amount of $20, with a most bewitching smile, she said: "You must send the bill to Mr. B——g"—mentioning one of our retired merchants. "Oh, certainly, Madam." The lady was bowed out with the parcel neatly done up in her hand. Such a beginning was eminently favorable to the fair purchaser; so she reckoned she would try another touch at her lucky star. She, therefore, reassumed her patronizing dignity and entered the splendid store of White & McKinney, which no lady of taste could leave without having made some exquisite purchase, especially amid the courteous attentions for which our clever storekeepers are famous all over the State. So the graceful incognito selected, after looking over a number, a magnificent silk dress at the price of $42 or so. The dress was folded up. She preferred carrying it in her hand to having it sent. The trouble was really of no consequence. But, about the bill? Oh, yes, of course, "you will have the kindness to send the bill to Mr. C——, (mentioning one of our wealthy merchants) he will settle it immediately." "That will do, Madame." The lady retires with dignity, and before any suspicion is aroused as to whether the gentleman mentioned would pay her "little bill" at her bidding, especially as the store people did not know her name, she had time enough to get home. One of the store keepers fancied something was wrong, and sent the bill as directed. The gentleman for whom it was presented opened his eyes at the idea of the thing, and so did the other party, in considerable surprise. The dry goods men found they had been neatly boxed on Monday morning early. The fair swindler was attired in a handsome dark mantilla, straw bonnet and blue veil, and was fair and comely to look upon.—*Petersburg (Va.) Express.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLITICAL.

Board of County Canvassers—Dec. 3.

The Board of County Canvassers met on Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

A communication, through a messenger from the office of the Secretary of the State of New-York, was received by the Board, demanding from the County Clerk the official canvass and statement of votes cast in the City and County of New-York at the recent election.

The letter was written in pursuance of the provision laid down in the statute, as found in the first volume of the fourth edition of the Revised Statutes, p. 363, chap. 6, Art. 2, sec. 26.

The closing up of the returns was protracted by the wrangling, on the part of the Supervisor of the Twelfth Ward, to sign the returns for Civil Justice in the Seventh Judicial District.

It was moved that a communication be addressed to him by the Secretary of the Board, in order to get his signature to the returns in question.

The President said that as no provision had been made in the statute even for the paying of the Secretary of this Board for the daily services he performed as such, nor for his assistant, the addition of this additional duty upon him to serve notices, was being before this body scored of its members, counsel rather inadvisable. He suggested that a meeting be made for the appointment of a Committee to wait upon the Supervisor of the Twelfth, and urge his attendance forthwith.

It was further stated that the returns of the Supervisor for the Tenth Ward were not yet endorsed by him, owing to sickness.

After some desultory conversation, it was moved and carried, in pursuance of the President's suggestion, that Supervisor BLUNT be requested to wait on the Supervisors whose returns were unsigned and procure their signatures thereto.

The Supervisor then withdrew.

During his absence the Supervisor for the Twelfth entered, and signed the returns from his Ward, which had been overlooked.

A conversation, which followed as to the newspapers, which it might be most proper to select for the publication of the returns in accordance with the statute, resulted in the appointment of the Supervisors of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards, as a Committee to consider the matter, and recommend such papers as, in their judgment, would be the best mediums through which to make those results known to the public.

The Committee on Publication reported in favor of the selection of the following papers in which to publish the returns: The *Herald, Tribune, Times, Evening Post, Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Atlas*, and *Express* (which had been omitted by mistake, but was subsequently put forward and appointed with the rest.)

The Report was adopted, and the above papers selected.

An attempt was made by the Supervisor for the Fifth Ward to have the *National Democrat* selected also; but as his motion was not seconded, it fell to the ground.

The Board now took a recess till 2 o'clock P. M. *At 2 o'clock they again met, there being but three members present.*

Supervisor BLUNT reported that he had seen the Supervisor for the Twelfth and sent him up to the Board, and that after considerable difficulty he had succeeded also in finding the Supervisor of the Tenth somewhere about the North River, but so preoccupied were that gentleman's duties there that he could not present himself at the Board, but had signed the returns at his place of business.

The Committee (Mr. BLUNT) was then discharged with thanks.

THE FINALE—THE PRESIDENT'S CLOSING SPEECH.

—THE REGALLY NEWSPAPERS,

"All work and poor pay
Makes Jack a dull boy."

With the approach of the day that was to terminate the last Session of the Board, all the excitement and interest that were connected with its proceedings in the earlier sittings, vanished, and the crowds of anxious candidates and their retainers, who, for the first five or six days had crammed the passages and filled up the seats not apart for the public, gradually dwindled down into a few disinterested and listless hangers-on. Even these, on the last day, shunk away one by one, until at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there were not altogether a dozen persons in the Chamber. At the table, to the left of the President, leaned Alderman BLUNT, whose attendance during the meetings of the Board had been characterized by a more exemplary politeness and regularity. Near him, but still more adjacent to the grate, the messenger for the State Secretary's Office reclined in his chair in an attitude of entire resignation, bordering on a state of complete unconsciousness; and some disorder of the surrounding sense and himself, at whose peaceful cheek he was now presiding. A seat beside him bore the heavy form of the Alderman from the Ninetenth, whose unswerving devotion to his duties had been rewarded at the last hour with an order for the publication of the returns in the *Atlas*. On the other side a gentleman of the press was, leaning with his back in close proximity to the fire, and his legs distended at an angle perceptibly verging on the obtuse. A counsel was seated at the table, drawing certain indescribable figures on the paper before him, and philosophizing probably on the merit of sacrificing a comfortable dinner to duty. As the twilight *faded a sombre shade stole over the chamber*, that would have amounted to total obscurity but for the *faint and reddish glare that yet penetrated* through the heavy draperies of the windows, and the flickering glimmer that shot upwards now and then from the lighting centers in the grates. A sepulchral silence prevailed, and *was for a long time unbroken*, save by the hurried scribble of the pens so dexterously plied by the Secretary and his juvenile assistants. After a wearisome hour had been thus solemnly spent, the clerk rose to announce that the making up of the aggregate returns was now completed. He read them, and resumed his seat with an air of quiet satisfaction not out of keeping with the occasion.

Then the President, rising with portentous gravity and casting a winning and significant look towards the messenger's table, said:

The business having been completed, and the results *of hurling* now the statements and the declarations on the subject of the various offices, it is in the recollection of the gentlemen present, should have that the declarations and statements be duly attested by the Chairman and Secretary, and filed by the County Clerk.

A motion to the effect proposed was put by Supervisor BLUNT, of the Third Ward, and carried unanimously by himself and his companions of the Twelfth ward.

The President continued: I am not aware that there is any further official duty, either the Board of County Canvassers to perform. Two hours have passed well in the service of the people, and the duties of the Board of County Canvassers, I think, that I can congratulate you, that never before was a canvass completed so early as this day by any Board of County Canvassers, in the State and County of New-York, at least within the last ten years. The results, perhaps, will not please all, but we have done the duty assigned us, and done it as well as we could. We have met on the 21st day of November, but in this instance we have waited for the result from the other towns, which delay has not been caused by us, but we have done the duty assigned us as well as we could do. You have been patient, gentlemen of the Board, in the discharge of your duties, and I am sure I speak the sentiments of the gentlemen present when I say that we have been most fortunate in our intercourse with the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Canvassers of Election in this City, and I am sure that every gentleman present will join with me in saying that we have found in the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of County Canvassers gentlemen of the highest character, very kind and courteous in their intercourse with us, without that we could not have performed our duties so well as we have done. I am sure, gentlemen, I speak the sentiments of every one present when I say

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 4, 1854.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of Interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Congress.

Congress meets to-day at 12 o'clock. In the Senate it will be necessary to elect a President, as Senator ATCHISON has resigned. Senator BRIGHT is indicated as his successor. In the House, Hon. LYNN BOYD, of Kentucky, will take the Chair as Speaker. As there will be no delay in organizing, the Message will undoubtedly be sent in to-day, and we shall be able to publish it in the DAILY TIMES of to-morrow morning.

News by the Star of the West.

The *Star of the West*, with news eight days later from California, and with somewhat later news from the Sandwich and *Society Islands* also, arrived on Saturday afternoon. There is nothing startling in any of it, though it will be enjoyed by those who are fond of the details of duels, hangings, and "all that sort of entertainment." Much miscellaneous local matter also transpires that the reader will be pleased to see. From the Sandwich Islands, on the one great question of Annexation, nothing additional is furnished. We do not know whether Mr. Consul-General MILLER has "heard from his Government" yet or not, and hence do not know whether it is proper for us to re-agitate the Annexation matter. May our suspense be as brief as possible. The small-pox, though still prevalent in the Society Islands, is diminishing in frequency, and "affairs look up."

The Wreck of the Arctic.

We are glad to be able to state that the differences between the owners of the *Arctic* and Mr. DORIAN, which have lately been brought before the public through the columns of the DAILY TIMES, have been mutually explained and satisfactorily adjusted. We deem it due to both parties to state, after having made a very careful examination of the whole case, that those differences grew entirely out of misunderstandings on both sides,—and that neither party has at any time desired to do any injustice to the other. There was unquestionably a lamentable lack of discipline and good conduct on board the *Arctic* at the time of the wreck;—and the Company very naturally felt that public confidence in their ships could be retained most effectually, and with least injury to personal feelings, by the adoption of a general order that *no one* connected with the *Arctic* should be hereafter employed in the line. Mr. DORIAN's apparent dismissal grew out of the enforcement of this regulation;—and if the mode in which he was informed of it was needlessly abrupt and harsh, it is to be attributed to haste and carelessness, rather than to any willingness to wound his feelings, or to seem insensible to the manliness of his conduct and the value of his services.

Mr. DORIAN undoubtedly understood Mr. COLLINS to refuse him a certificate; and he attributed that refusal to his having stated a fact concerning the wreck which came under his personal observation. We learn from Mr. COLLINS himself that this is wholly a mistake. He *never* gives certificates to subordinate officers, except on the authority of their superiors,—for the obvious reason that from the nature of the case he can have no other knowledge of their conduct than what he receives from that quarter. In this case Mr. COLLINS designed merely to apprise Mr. DORIAN of this fact, intending to obtain from Captain LUCE the certificate which DORIAN deserved and to give it his full endorsement. This certificate has been cheerfully given by Captain LUCE and is entirely satisfactory to Mr. DORIAN and his friends. Mr. COLLINS disclaims, furthermore, in the most emphatic manner having authorized or known of the public mention made of DORIAN's having received from him or from the Company any gratuity,—feeling that he had justly earned all that he had received. Of course all differences concerning arrears of wages due are also at an end.

We learn, furthermore, from Mr. COLLINS and others responsibly connected with the line, that they will gladly do anything in their power to promote any investigation into the circumstances of the wreck, which the proper authorities may institute. They are desirous, as they always have been, to do whatever may promote the safety of the ships under their control, and to bring to the public knowledge the measures they have taken to secure that result. And they are confident, that, in this instance, whatever faults may have been committed by individual officers and others, no blame can rest upon the Company for the awful catastrophe, from which they have personally suffered quite as deeply as any other portion of the community. In our first article upon this subject we said we had reason to believe, that the managers of the line took steps to keep certain details of this disaster from the public knowledge. We made this statement upon the information that, on reaching Yonkers, Captain LUCE received a message from the office of the Company requesting him to make no communications on the subject to reporters for the press. That information came to us from a reliable quarter; but we are now assured that it was erroneous, and that no such message was sent to Captain LUCE. We are happy to correct this statement, and to withdraw the inference which it seemed to warrant.

Upon another page of this morning's TIMES we publish a statement said to have been made by Capt. LUCE himself in vindication of his own conduct during the four hours and three quarters that the *Arctic* floated after the collision. Whether he designed it as a protest against the action of the Company, or whether he gave it upon solicitation as an aid to the private malignity of the print in which it is published, of course we are not aware. In neither case does it call for remark from us. We have divested it of the turgid and innocent billingsgate by which it was accompanied, and have no doubt that, in its present *form*, it will be read with interest by the public at large.

The City Post-Office.

Were individual enterprise and action, in this country, on a par with the enterprise and action of the Executive body, at this moment, New-York, instead of being one of the first commercial cities in the world, would figure as a port with some 40,000 inhabitants—slow, heavy, plodding, like the defunct Knickerbockers. *Here*, individuals have done, and do, everything, while the Government only talk of what ought to be done. And when they are goaded into action, by the pressure of public opinion, it would almost seem as if they had calculated, to a cent, what was the smallest possible quantity that the pensive public would be satisfied with.

There is the Post-Office. If there be any place on the American side of the Atlantic, which, from its population, trade, commerce, and vast enterprise is entitled to a proper Post-Office it is New-York, the Empire City. Pass a few years, and its population will exceed a million. It is even fairly within the expectancy of men on whose brow middle age has set its signet that, within their life-time, they shall see New-York with 2,000,000 inhabitants. Yet what is the present, what has been the past Post-Office accommodation of New-York? It is located in a narrow street; it is wholly inadequate for the duties to be performed within it; and so limited is its extent that there actually is not room within its walls, for any thing like the adequate number of clerks to get through its hourly augmenting business. For years past there has been a cry—a public clamor for the removal of the Post Office, and the transfer of its multitudinous business, to a suitable building in a central and easily accessible location. But cry and clamor have hitherto been almost without avail. The General Government of the United States seem to let the complaint go in at one ear and go out at the other. Despite all the pressure from without, the old Post-Office is continued, inconvenient to the last. There are grumblings, of course, because, every now and then, mistakes occur—such as sending a bag of Providence letters to the office of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES; but, all things considered, the wonder is, that such mistakes do not occur constantly, instead of now and then. Where two clerks, from actual want of space in the office, have to do the work of three, how *can* the business be satisfactorily carried on?

The Executive has made up its mind, at last, to look for a suitable site for a new Post-Office. *That* is not much, but it is a great deal—for the Executive! Let them proceed, at their own snail-like space, and the locality will be determined on—about the year 1864. Another ten years might see the building actually erected. But this slow and easy way of getting on—so much akin to standing still—is not quite to the satisfaction of the public, who appear resolved to take the business into their own hands, if delays be further incurred. We verily believe that if, half a dozen years ago, our leading public men, merchants, commercialists, and capitalists, had determined to build a new and suitable Post-Office, in a convenient locality, the money would easily have been supplied by subscription or upon bond, and the building would be in full and advantageous operation even now. In the European monarchies, nearly all the public improvements in great cities are undertaken and accomplished by the Executive, (such as the street improvements of Paris and the sanitary changes in London,) but with us it is the public who do, and the Executive who do not.

Our Board of Aldermen, who deserve credit for taking up this Post-Office affair in a business-like manner, lately directed a Special Committee to "confer with the General Government to ascertain if proper and suitable arrangements could be entered into between the City of New-York and the United States Government for the erection of a building for a Post-Office at the southern end of the Park, or some place contiguous thereto," and their instructions were framed on the undeniable fact that the location of the new Post-Office is of great importance to the interest and convenience of the City, for

> "The business of the City during the last few years has been moving to the north to such an extent that the present location is too far south to meet the accommodations of our citizens who most frequent the Post-Office; and as the Park is now getting to be more the centre of business, it is desirable that the Post-Office should be located on or near that place. This would bring the Post-Office in close proximity with the other public buildings of the City."

The suggestion has considerable weight.

The report of this Special Committee, (which we published some days since,) has been laid before the Board of Aldermen, and recommends that the Corporation should lease to the United States, so much of the Park, south of a line parallel with the south side of Park-place as may be required as a Post-Office site. This conclusion is the result of the Committee's deliberation, after an interview with Mr. CAMPBELL, the Postmaster General, in which they were made acquainted with that functionary's opinion. Mr. CAMPBELL, after examining several sites which had been suggested, had determined that the Park locality possessed conveniences which far surpassed any other locality in New-York, it being more central, convenient and easier of access.

This may be said to settle the question of locality, so far as the United States Government have a voice on it—and *their* decision, we believe, is potential. The Committee, it seems, entertain a similar opinion—the centrality of the Park location being, of itself, an almost unanswerable reason why it should be preferred. Business is moving "up town,"—a Post-Office in the Park is better than on the end of Nassau-street,—access would be easy on all sides,—ventilation and light are attainable there to the fullest extent,—the Park *is* central not only for the business part of the City, but for the dwellers in the cities on the river side, in New-Jersey and Long Island,—the lines of City railways centre there,—nearly all the stages pass by it,—and, last but not least, the rent to be paid for that fragment of the Park would be a handsome annual item on the credit side of corporation revenue.

Against all these circumstances the only reasonable objection *is* that the public would be deprived of a portion of the ground set apart for their private use. But *is* it so used? Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens may be "the lungs" of London, but our Park does not contain as many square *yards* as those do *acres*. It is a nominal Park, and nothing more. Who walk in it for pleasure—for health? None. It is not "a Park," nor a garden, but simply a graveled spot railed in, with some trees sprinkled here and there.

At all events, the Executive have been badgered into giving us a new Post-Office. That is something. The next point (which Mr. CAMPBELL and the Aldermen's Committee have been employed upon) is to procure the best possible site. The last is to take care that the new building be fully adequate not only for the present postal business, but for the vast increase which must spring up with the unexampled increase of the population, trade, commerce, and capital of the Empire City. Build the new Post-Office on such a scale that it will be capable, for the next hundred or hundred and fifty years, of having any to-be-reasonably-expected quantity of business done within its walls. Let us bear in mind the instance (lately mentioned in this journal) of the General Post-Office in London, opened in 1827, and, for the last ten years, notwithstanding various additions at vast cost, found to be so wholly inadequate for the business to be done in it, that another erection, on a mammoth scale, and at a mammoth expense, is spoken of as inevitable.

In truth, such is the increasing wealth and population of this country that, in many cases, it is difficult to decide how to provide for the present with an eye to the future. A few humble dwellings are erected in a good situation, and speedily a change comes on, and we have the various and rapid succession of hamlet, village, town, city. So quick is our mural growth that all these transitions sometimes pass within a few years, so that what was a suitable public building for the village in 1850, is wholly inadequate for the populous and rising city of 1854. But in New-York we have attained a certain maturity, and have data on which to ground a fair expectancy of the Future. We know, from what has been, even within our own memory, that an immense increase of postal business is to be expected year after year, and we must provide accordingly.

To be "penny wise and pound foolish" when thus building for Posterity, (as we must do with our Post-Office) is not to be thought of. New-York is entitled to, and should possess, not only the largest and best Post-Office in the United States, but one as large and as good as any in the world. For our growth is greater than that of any other city, in any country whatever, and must be considered accordingly. In such a case as this parsimony would be contemptible. We go in for a Post-Office worthy of the Present and the Future of New-York. Let the public insist on having it. *They* can decide the question.

Rumored Discovery of Sir John Franklin's Remains by Dr. Kane.

Among the telegraphic dispatches which we publish this morning is one from Albany giving an extract from the *Lake Superior Mining News*, that will attract universal attention. It—the *Mining News*—purports to learn from private letters that the bodies of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his men have been found by Dr. KANE's party, completely frozen and in a state of perfect preservation. As at the last accounts Dr. KANE was searching the regions north of Smith's Sound, and as the relics of one party of FRANKLIN's men found by Dr. RAE were discovered very far south of this, and in such position as to induce the general belief that the ships of the lost navigator must have been left somewhere along that coast, we suspect it will be thought that this story, until its details shall compel belief, lacks probability.

After Dr. RAE's discoveries were promulgated, little hope was entertained that Dr. KANE would be able to report anything throwing much additional light upon FRANKLIN's fate,—his mapped out course leading in a directly different direction from that which Dr. RAE indicates as the one that most promised to reward further search. At the late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, where Dr. RAE read a paper, and the nobles in geographical science freely criticised it, none hinted at Smith's Sound as a place possible to contain the long-sought lost ones; Dr. RAE himself thought if FRANKLIN's party was divided, one ship *might* have steered for Lancaster Sound, which would leave a possibility of its making way toward Smith's Sound. But his impression was that the party never divided. Dr. SCORESBY thought that very likely the ships were yet afloat, but if so, he thought they were seeking the American main, by the southwest course. Sir JOHN ROSS thought that it had divided; and while one party sought Back's River, the other sought to escape by Fury and Hecla Straits. Col. SABINE thought FRANKLIN attempted to push west by Cape Walker, and toward the southwest,—directly away from the presumed field of Dr. KANE's search. Sir JOHN ROSS, Capt. KELLETT and Capt. MCCLURE, though not entirely agreeing on other points, united in the opinion that the place to make further search was along the western coast of Baffin's Bay. None spoke of the northern coast as likely to reward any further search. But here, unless the position of Dr. KANE has been entirely mistaken, according to this telegraphic story, the frozen bodies must have been found. Given up, as the noble FRANKLIN has been so long, it would now be a most melancholy gratification to find his inanimate remains; and anything which promises to solve the mystery of his fate will be eagerly awaited. We hardly dare hope that our bold countryman has had any such fortune. We shall have the details of the story soon however.

The Virginia Democracy.

The rumor by telegraph is, that after a hard fight in the State Democratic Convention at Staunton, HENRY A. WISE has been nominated for Governor. The election is in April next; but if this nomination has really been made, the result is as sure now as then. It will not be hard to say who is *not* Governor before the votes are counted. There will be no CLARK and SEYMOUR polling; no plurality or majority counting by hundreds only. Mr. WISE is doomed to defeat, and the "rock-ribbed" Democracy of the Old Dominion, which withstood the Whig storms of 1840 and 1848, to fearful wreck. He is the Jonah of any ship of party that he sails with, and without half the original Jonah's good nature. The day was an unlucky one, we well remember, when he joined the Whigs against General JACKSON and Mr. VAN BUREN. Fiery, willful, and impracticable, he could never be led to reasonable party action, and never had the judgment to lead others with any degree of safety. He had a bitter tongue, as well as mischievous temper; and his philippics, which were occasionally powerful, lost half their force by the venom of his personalities. He was savage, even to personal affront, upon Mr. POLK, in 1835-6, while Mr. P. was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and this only created sympathy for that gentleman among his constituents in Tennessee. And he finally ruined the cause which he espoused, after it had triumphed without aid from his own State, by prompting the desertion of JOHN TYLER, on the death of General HARRISON. This was done from sheer personal disappointment, and sudden hatred to Mr. CLAY, who was supposed to have preferred a Kentucky colleague for Speaker of the House, to the Virginia aspirant. Of course, the transition from Tylerism to the Democratic party again was an easy one. But he has brought no good to their cause since. He received a rich office abroad from Mr. TYLER; he was permitted to retain it by Mr. POLK, and now seeks the first honor of his State, after having, by his abuse of the Know-Nothings, put himself in position for inglorious defeat.

It is quite evident from what we have seen in the Richmond Democratic papers, and heard from the Staunton Convention, that he has not won his nomination without a severe struggle on the part of his friends. Perhaps not without his usual threats of vengeance in case another should be preferred. There is method in much of his madness, but a method of entire and absorbing selfishness. He has too much sense not to know that the new element which has entered into the politics of the country, and which is everywhere understood to be rife and eminently popular in Virginia, will overwhelm his nomination. But he carries down the Democratic cause with it. He has forced the party to recognize his claims, and in this his morbid ambition is satisfied, for the moment. He will compel them, too, to adopt as their own his indiscreet course against the American party, in order to vindicate his nomination before the rank and file of the Democracy. The Whigs of the State will pursue the opposite and more conciliatory policy. They will either take up a man like Mr. SUMMERS or Mr. RIVES, not obnoxious to the Know-Nothings, or tacitly concur in the nomination made by the new party. The result, we repeat, cannot be doubtful, as far as Mr. WISE is concerned.

City Advertising.

The following note from Mr. CARSON brings to public notice another of the many instances in which the public interests suffer from the disgraceful mode of advertising the public notices, proposals for contracts, &c., &c., of the several Departments of the City Government:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Perceiving that there has been much discussion of late, respecting the mode of advertising the work to be done for the Corporation, and that a resolution has passed the Common Council, directing the Comptroller to issue proposals for advertising in journals of the largest circulation, and believing this to be essential to the best interests of the City, I conceive it to be my duty to make the following statement respecting the estimates that were received and opened on Friday last, for work to be done for the Fire Department:

I was at the office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies when these estimates were received, and when Mr. JAMES SMITH, an engine builder, came to put in his estimates, he was told that he was too late, whereupon he stated that he did not see the advertisement, or he would have been there in time. I was not surprised to learn that Mr. SMITH, or others, did not see it, as I was obliged to call at the Commissioner's office, myself, to ascertain in what newspapers the proposals were published, when I was informed that they were published in the *National Democrat* only. When the estimates were opened, I ascertained that there was only one bid for building engine No. 20,—one for hook and ladder No. 12,—one for repairing engine No. 36,—and only one for furnishing twenty thousand feet of hose to the Department.

I regret that I cannot make a statement respecting the estimates opened, at the same time, for the buildings. As this work is not superintended by me, I paid but little attention to it.

ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Dec. 2, 1854.

In noticing the able and very valuable article on Trade with Japan, published in the DAILY TIMES a few days since, we accidentally omitted to state that it was written by S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL. D., who was interpreter to the Expedition, and whose works upon China have made him favorably known to the literary world. We publish in another part of this morning's paper an interesting Correspondence between Com. PERRY and the American Merchants in Canton.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera of the "*Favorita*" will positively be produced to-night. We anticipate one of the decided successes of the present campaign. New scenery has been prepared by Signor ALLEGRI, and all the costumes are new, made expressly for this occasion. There will, we trust, be a full house.

We observe that Messrs. DODWORTH have secured this house for Saturday Evening Concerts, the first of which will take place next Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss DAVENPORT commences the second week of her engagement to-night as the heroine in "*Adrienne the Actress*." During the past week this admirable actress has drawn good houses.

On Thanksgiving night a new farce, called the "Blighted Being," was played here for the first time. The hero, *Job Wort*, (DAVIDGE) is one of those strange beings who yearn for fame without any earthly possibility of attaining it. The knowledge of this fact operates on his gloomy nature, and makes him a Blighted Being. He prefers death with notoriety to life without fame, and therefore determines to poison himself; but as he lacks the courage to take his own life, he leaves the job to an unscrupulous apothecary, who is to produce the desired result without Job's knowing anything about it. No sooner has he made this arrangement than he discovers that a lady who he imagined had blighted his heart really loves him; he hears also of a relation who has kindly died and left him a fortune. Of course he wishes to live, but alas, the apothecary knows nothing of that wish, and Job is kept in a ludicrous state of apprehension; he suspects every one of acting under secret instructions to kill him. It turns out in the end that a friend of Job's has interceded and procured from the apothecary a dose of blue pill instead of a more active poison.

Mr. DAVIDGE makes the most of the hero, and exercises to its fullest extent his faculty for broad humor. A little more quietude would, perhaps, be an improvement, but without this there is abundant merriment, and a "Blighted Being" is certainly one of the most amusing individuals we have seen on the Broadway stage for some time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOLCROFT'S Comedy of the "Road to Ruin" will be played here to-night; followed by the farce entitled "The New Footman." On Wednesday a new Comedy, called "Two to one, or the King's Visit," is to be produced.

BURTON'S.—"The Upper Ten and Lower Twenty" every night until further notice, and the "Blighted Being."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The English version of "Lucia" is still on the bills here.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, the tragedian, commences an engagement here to-night. "Hamlet" is selected for the occasion.

Mrs. MACREADY, the actress, announces a dramatic reading to-morrow evening at Hope Chapel.

Mr. DEMPSTER will give one of his ballad entertainments to-night at the Tabernacle. The programme is long and well selected.

Miss TERESA ESMONDE announces a farewell night at Hope Chapel on Thursday next.

A Saturday Night Rehearsal.

Not one in five hundred of our readers, we presume, ever attended an Opera rehearsal—certainly not an informal, free and easy one, such as it was our accidental fortune to witness for an hour or more on Saturday night. The scene is altogether unique, but we shall not undertake to describe it as it really is. The strange points about it are not more remarkable than the funny ones; and the last must be looked upon and heard to be fully appreciated. No one with the slightest eye or ear for the ridiculous could be with these birds of song, at the Academy of Music, divested of their fine feathers, without entering into the grotesque spirit of the business of "rehearsal." From the reigning queen of nightingales, and the king tenor of warblers, to the humblest member of the choir, the *abandon* is complete and refreshing. The conductor, chorus-master and stage manager make up the compliment of numbers. The impresario is at present a something that approaches a myth. Mr. HACKETT, like one of the wicked Kings of old, has "gone to grass"—but not for his wickedness, be it understood—or like another King, of modern time, has given place to a Republican Directory. In other words, the Executive Committee of the stockholders in our new and peerless temple of Music are the managers of the Opera, "for a short season only." Their names must be sought for in the merchant list, or among the retired gentlemen on the Avenue. They are men of note and substance in "the Sugar and Cotton line," the worthy and wealthy owners of clipper-ships, and pensioners on the riches of their own gathering, who take as much pride in catering for the musical taste of their fellow-citizens as they formerly did in the successes of a thrifty trade, or the enterprises of a wide-spread commerce. We cannot name them all. Mr. HENRY A. COIT is one, Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL another; Mr. PAYNE, Jr., a third, and so on. But to the rehearsal.

"*La Favorita*" is to be the Opera this week. It was ready for last Friday, but the baritone was ill, and so postponed until this evening. Meanwhile M. BADIALI recovered his stage legs, and on Saturday night a further rehearsal was had, as we have remarked, informally. The new scenery for this great masterpiece of DONIZETTI was "rehearsed;" the choruses ditto, and some of the concerted passages and "situations" tried. The orchestra was *non est*. M. ARDITI was at his post, but without baton. He had a cabinet instrument before him, to which the company sang *piano*, during the business of the scene, but waltzed *forte* while this was being arranged for. M. ALLEGRI, the scenic artist, was present, and exhibited part of the magnificent views which are to delight the eye this evening. It was 2 o'clock before MARIO and GRISI walked in; every one present delighted to see them. The night was cold, and both celebrities closely wrapped up. Such rare and delicate organs as they are blessed with need to be cared for, as against the rude and arbitrary winds of Manhattan Island. Signor MARIO was soon "hale fellow well met" with the vocal group. His surtout was in the newest style—newest, and oddest to our thinking. You have seen the cut of the coat, no doubt—long waisted, long skirts, and full at the extremities. You never find such coats on a regular K. N. It is at war with their Anti-Catholic habit. A disciple of LOYOLA, on the other hand, would be at home in one of them. He wore a jaunty hat, which really covered his head, but not so the hat of his fair companion, which, true to the latest mode, followed hers at a respectful distance, dangling with delight that it was in the train of so superb and world-renowned an artiste. GRISI's cloak was of rich maroon velvet, comfortable and becoming, and her toilet otherwise plain. Both artists were in capital humor—Signor M. well provided with Havanas, which he smoked, and distributed to conductor, baritone, basso, &c. Madame GRISI, equally complacent to all around her, full of good grace as the amiable tenor was rich in fun and frolic.

The grand opera *seria* of "La Favorita" lost much of its grandeur and more of its solemnity on this occasion. The argument is of course well remembered. The Cardinal appeared like the picture of GARRICK, halting between Thalia and Melpomene. A *funny fellow* is M. SUSINI, a Friar of Copenhagen, in appearance and jollity of spirits, but otherwise very unlike a nuncio of His Holiness at the Court of Spain. It will be different with him this evening; and for his voice—there is no such *basso profundo* on this Continent. M. BADIALI also unbends to such informal scenes, though the finished actor is natural to him, even in rehearsal. The Stage Manager, M. DUBREUIL, marched and countermarched his choral troop, much after the style of a militia training, but well enough to make his points understood. The trial of voices was simple and pleasing with the chorus; it was slight and amusing with the great artists. The *Cardinal* gave his "*Io son quello*," &c., ("I come to announce vengeance on thee,") between a solemn flourish of his cigar at the naughty King, and a pirouette to the air of the Sontag Polka! *Leonora* touched the key-note of "*O mio Fernando*," and then turned away to smile at a japonica, which MARIO had transferred from his bosom—where she had just placed it for safe keeping—to the hand of his hat; and the only touch of his quality which *Fernando* gave us in "*Una vergine*," was broken off for a side word with M. ARDITI on the state of the weather; and so on to the end of the amusing chapter.

How changed the scene this evening! An admiring audience; a well trained orchestra; a splendid wardrobe, and the stage unities of time, place and action will fill up the volume of attraction to one of the most popular, as it is one of the richest of DONIZETTI's Operas.

MARINE NEWS.

Another Disaster at Sea—Refusal of a Vessel to take off those on the Wreck.

The ship *Hemisphere*, PRAY, Commander, from Havre, arrived at this port yesterday, reports that on November 30, in lat. 39° 40', lon. 71° 46', she fell in with the bark *Mopang*, Captain DOWNS, from Latilla River, for Boston, water logged and dismasted. She took off the Captain and crew, and brought them to this port.

The following is Captain DOWNS' report:

November 22—we sailed from St. Andrews' Bar with a light breeze from S. W. 23d—a light breeze from S., and cloudy; our vessel making but little or no water.

On the 24th we had strong gales from S. to S. S. E., and squally. Close-reefed the sail; tried the pumps, and found she made more water than usual. On the 25th, in lat. 35° 42', lon. 75° 15', the wind hauled to W. N. W., a strong gale, and the leak increasing daily. We kept one pump continually going. On the 26th strong gales continued from the west, the leak still increasing, and both pumps going a good part of the day. On the 27th, wind N. W.; strong gales; tacked to S. W., thinking to get in. Found the leak about the same as yesterday. In lat. 36° 05', lon. 72° 48', 28th—Strong gale from N. W. to W. N. W. Found it impossible to fetch the land. Wore ship and stood to north, thinking to make the land on that tack. On the 29th, in lat. 38° 32', lon. 71° 40', at noon, wind N. W., and strong gales. At 6 P. M. we sounded the pumps, and found two feet water in the hold. Took in foresail, foretopsail, hove too, and pumped her out; but found that the pumps would but just keep her free. Kept her before the wind, but she leaked the same. At 8 A. M. let her come to again, and at 9 P. M. a heavy sea struck her and she commenced filling very fast, and the pumps going continually. At midnight, four feet of water; at 1 o'clock A. M. of the 30th, she filled and fell over on her side. Cut away her masts and she righted, a complete wreck, with nothing above water. I went on to the top of her house at daylight, where I saw a number of vessels pass at a distance, but none near enough to take us off. At 10 o'clock A. M., *a fore-and-aft schooner passed so near that we could almost read her name; and although we had a signal of distress flying and could see two men in her rigging looking at us, she offered no assistance*. Soon after we saw a ship steering for us, which proved to be the *Hemisphere*, Capt. PRAY, of New-York, who took us off the wreck, treated us with great kindness and supplied us with clothes, &c. To Capt. P. and his officers I feel very grateful, for, had it not been for their timely aid we should doubtless have perished, as we had no provisions or water, and nothing except what we stood in.

C. F. DOWNS,
Late Master of bark *Mopang* of New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES.—Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, [illegible] to [illegible] per yard.
New styles tapestry, [illegible] to [illegible] per yard.
New styles Brussels, [illegible] to [illegible] per yard.
New styles 3-ply, [illegible] to [illegible] per yard.
New styles [illegible] ingrain, [illegible] to [illegible] per yard.
Ingrain, [illegible] to [illegible] per yard.
Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Grand-st., [illegible]

FURS! FURS!—LADIES' FURS OF EXTRA QUALities, and of our manufacture only, consisting of Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Collars, in all the known varieties and fashions of the same. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

ONLY TWO DAYS LEFT.—BEAUTIFUL BUILDing lots and farms at Wood Lawn, L. I. 800 building lots and farms will be divided among (800) subscribers on the 8th of December, 1854. $15 secures four building lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from two to twenty acres. Hundreds are living in unhealthy apartments, and paying all their earnings for rent, who may now secure a delightful and healthy homestead near the City. Apply at once to CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.—THOSE WHO are in want of rich and cheap dry goods will do well to examine our stock of rich silks, merinos, delaines, plaid merinos and Cashmeres, bombazines, shawls, linens, quilts, blankets, sheetings and shirtings, ribbons, &c. Our entire stock has been purchased at the late sales at a great sacrifice for cash, and will be sold at great bargains for cash.

E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

FIRST IN STYLE, FIRST IN QUALITY, AND FIRST on the heads of his countrymen, are the hats of KNOX'S manufacture. His ladies' furs are superb; his umbrellas useful and durable; his canes natty and stylish; his gloves excellent and shapely; and everything he deals in of superior material and making up. Call on him either at No. 128 Fulton-st., or at his store in Broadway, under the Prescott House.

THE SUDDEN AND LARGE REDUCTION OF prices at ROGERS & Co.'s Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., is the result of a determination to sweep off the existing stock, and make room for the new assortments. Every article has been put down to cost. Such a chance for bargains in Fashionable Clothing should not be neglected.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN CELEBRATED Pianos and Melodeons, to be selected from the largest assortment in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices. Pianos to rent. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SABLE FURS LESS THAN COST.—THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased at an assignee's sale an extensive assortment of Hudson Bay Sable Furs at a considerable reduction on the original cost, enables him to afford the ladies a very desirable luxury at an extraordinary small expense. JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—Purchasers of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps are hereby notified that a new Tariff of prices have been made out, which can be had, on application, at the office of the Subscriber, No. 22 Beaver-st.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

NEW MUSIC.—"I WILL NOT DEEM THEE faithless," romance arranged from Auber's beautiful opera, "The Syren," by Thomas Baker, sung by Mlle. Nau, at Niblo's Garden, with enthusiastic applause, having been rapturously encored three times the same night. 25c.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

GOVERNMENT STOCK BANK, MICHIGAN—Taken at 85 cents. Merchant's Bank, Bridgeton, 90. Wheat Grower's 90. Lewis County, 85. Washtenaw, 85. Eighth-avenue and Knickerbocker, at par—at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

A GREAT PERFORMANCE AT PERHAM'S THIS evening, introducing a farcical burlesque entitled the Black Barber, also the Phantom Chorus, Railroad Gallop, Plantation Festival, and beautiful Pantomime of [illegible]. Take all the folks this evening and enjoy a hearty laugh.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining, $1 additional. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies as well as gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

WINTER GLOVES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT low prices, Lined Kid, Plush, Silk, Buckskin, Fur, Tufted, Cloth, Doeskin; also, Gauntlets and Kid Mittens.

IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Steamship Company.—The ten ocean steamships formerly known as the Parker Vein Line, running between this port and Baltimore, having been purchased by a new Company, will be continued on the same route, under the name of "CROMWELL'S BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP LINE."

[illegible]

The business of the line will be conducted by HENRY B. CROMWELL, at the office of the Company, corner of Albany and Washington-sts.

[illegible]

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—[illegible] REDDING & CO., Boston.

[illegible] MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL [illegible]

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by unprincipled persons. [illegible]

C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

[illegible] C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Scientific Lectures before the Mercantile Library Association.—[illegible]

Dec. 4 and 7.—Prof. A. GUYOT, of Harvard University. Subject—The Formation of the Glaciers and the Phenomena of the Alps.

Dec. 11 and 14.—Prof. JOHN TORREY, of New-York. Subject—The Phenomena of Combustion.

Dec. 18 and 21.—Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS, of Boston. Subject—Geology.

Dec. 28 and 28.—Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, College of New Jersey. Subject—Astronomy.

[illegible]

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, FRANK W. BALLARD, JOHN CREBAR. } Lecture Committee.

[illegible]

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—[illegible]

THURSDAY, Dec. 7—Principles of Inorganic Geology [illegible]

THURSDAY, Dec. 14—Principles of Organic Geology [illegible]

THURSDAY, Dec. 21—Illustrations of Natural Religion from Geology.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27—Illustrations of Revealed Religion [illegible]

[illegible] WM. SACKUS, Chm. Lecture Committee.

Western Farm League.—[illegible] PARK A. WILKES, No. 218 Broadway [illegible]

THOS. W. FIELD, President.

Mt. Washington Collegiate Institute.—[illegible]

G. W. CLARKE, Associate Principal, Mt. Washington Coll. Institute.

Ladies' Fair, Grace Free Church.—[illegible] Rev. ALVAH GUION, No. 209 South 1st-st., Williamsburg [illegible]

A Whisper to the Ladies. [illegible]

For sale by Partridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. [illegible]

Women's Prison Association of New-York [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

A. CURTIS, Chairman of Committee.

Notice.—The next meeting of the members of the BOOTH ASSOCIATION of New-York will be held at the house of David Treadwell, on 27th-st., near 3d-av. [illegible]

D. TREADWELL, Secretary.

New-York Horticultural Society.—[illegible]

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

[illegible]

Lecture by Thomas Francis Meagher on the Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell.—On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1854, at the Tabernacle, at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—[illegible]

Anti-Slavery Lectures.—The second of the Course will be given by Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, at the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

I. O. O. F.—[illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, 5th instant, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

A Regular Monthly Meeting of the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN STEVENS, President.

[illegible]

Independent Industrial Home Association No. 2.—[illegible]

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

A Meeting of the Students and Graduates of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute will be held at 3 o'clock THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON at the Hall of the Institute, corner of McDougal-st. and Washington-square, to give expression to their sentiments in the loss they have recently sustained in the death of CORY COLLINS, a graduate of the Institution who was lost by the sinking of the Arctic.

The Bee Hive's Notice to the People.—We contemplate making extensive alterations in the Hive; therefore we are going to sell off all of our cloaks, ribbons, silk, satin, velvet, and straw hats, trimmings, flowers, feathers, &c. Call and buy goods cheap. They must be sold by the 1st of January next. The first come will have the best chance. No. 247 Grand-st., New-York.

[illegible] Lecture on The Education of Women [illegible] THIS EVENING, Monday, Dec. 4 [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at the Brooklyn Institute. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and children's nurse. [illegible] Call for two days at No. 283 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman [illegible] Call at No. 354 6th-av., corner of 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women; one a first-class meat and pastry cook and an experienced laundress, the other, chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing. Can give unquestionable reference. To be seen for two days at No. 320 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook [illegible] Apply at No. 261 West 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 250 9th-st., between Avenues B and C.

TO TEACHERS.—The Board of Education of the City of Newark, N. J. desires to secure the services of competent Teachers in the Newark High School, to be opened on the SECOND MONDAY of January, 1855, as follows: [illegible]

F. W. RICORD, Secretary.

EDITOR WANTED—To conduct a weekly newspaper and printing office already established and in first rate order. Location about 60 miles from this City. [illegible] Inquire of the Editors of the Express.

PRESSMAN WANTED.—A young man who is competent to work a Taylor printing press. Apply to Mr. CLAWSON, at the Daily Times office.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker, who understands cloak making. [illegible] Address MANTUA-MAKER, Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

WANT PLACES—An American housekeeper, an American nurse, an excellent cook, a Protestant nurse, a superior laundress, a competent waitress, all first class, desirable servants. Apply to the Supt. Intelligent of [illegible] Agency, No. 10 Grand-st. Also a colored cook and laundress.

COPYIST.—A young man, of excellent penman and experience in transcribing, is desirous of employing his leisure time in copying law documents or manuscripts of any kind. The best of references given. Address H. M., at this office.

TEACHER.—A young lady wishes a situation as assistant in a Church School. Address TEACHER, Post-Office.

TO CHURCHES AND CHOIRS.—A gentleman [illegible] Address LEADER, this office.

WASHING WANTED—The washing of a family is wanted, by a widow woman of very respectable character [illegible] Apply at No. 245 West 20th-st., near 9th-av.

BEST SERVANTS IN THE CITY.—As cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework, and waiting girls; also, German, English and Scotch servants, and German and French mechanics, laborers, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and waiters, always to be obtained at MORRIS & CONNERT'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st., and in the Branch Office, No. 153 Greenwich-st.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH AND GERMAN chambermaids, cooks, seamstresses, nurses, housework girls, &c. Also, porters, farmers and coachmen may be engaged at No. 4 East Broadway, corner of Chatham-square. JAMES McLENNON, Agent.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSES AND STORES WANTED IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—[illegible] Address Box No. 1,160 Post-Office.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS—Belgian Free Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No 347 Broadway. D. DEACKELER, Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art, would respectfully announce to the amateurs of fine arts of this great metropolis that he has just received from Europe four valuable paintings by the most celebrated artists:

1. THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS, by Fr. De Brackeleer.
2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by Nicaise de Keyser.
3. THE STORM, by Bosse.
4. THE BULLS, by Eug. Verboeckhoven.

These paintings will be exhibited from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., from this date to the 25th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE "ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR"—Being now ready, Subscribers will be supplied by calling on R. M. HARTLEY, No. 30 Bible House, or any of the following Officers of the Association, or Members of the Ward Committee who are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
JAMES BOORMAN, Vice-President, No. 60 Broadway.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 55 Clinton-place.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.

First Ward	James C. Ramsey, No. 117 Cedar-st.
Second Ward	George W. Abbe, No. 12 John-st.
Third Ward	Walter B. Jones, No. 42 Murray-st.
Fourth Ward	[illegible], No. 97 South-st.
Fifth Ward	A. R. Wetmore, No. 91 Vesey-st.
Sixth Ward	[illegible] Everett, No. 117 White-st.
Seventh Ward	John H. Griscom, M. D., No. 589 East Broadway.
Eighth Ward	Joseph B. Collins, No. 67 West 11th-st.
Ninth Ward	James O. Pond, M. D., No. 47 6th-av.
Tenth Ward	James Horn, No. 2 Chrystie-st.
Eleventh Ward	Abram Mills, No. 242 4th-st.
Twelfth Ward	R. C. Andrus, 125th-st., near 7th-av.
Thirteenth Ward	Lewis Chichester, No. 280 East Broadway.
Fourteenth Ward	Alexander W. Murray, No. 149 Prince-st.
Fifteenth Ward	Thomas Denny, No. 11 Clinton-place.
Sixteenth Ward	Luther Jackson, No. 25 13th-st.
Seventeenth Ward	F. C. Lyons, No. 47 St. Mark's-place.
Eighteenth Ward	F. E. Mather, No. 144 East 18th-st.
Nineteenth Ward	O. W. Morris, No. 30 East 40th-st.
Twentieth Ward	P. P. Barker, No. 348 West 28th-st.
Twenty-first Ward	J. W. Benedict, No. 67 Madison-av.
Twenty-second Ward	A. M. Lyon, No. 173 West 42d-st.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located.

Persons, in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investment, employment, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or requisite.

References: Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

OMNIBUSES FOR SALE.—A few second-hand Omnibuses for sale low. Apply at the Office of the [illegible] Railroad, corner 34th-st. and 3d-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and full board. Also, a large, pleasant room, that will accommodate a party of four gentlemen, at No. 130 Chambers-st. Day boarders can be accommodated also.

BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at reasonable prices, within 4 minutes' walk from Peck-slip, Division-av. and Grand-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 53 South 5th-st., Williamsburg.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen can find a large and handsomely furnished room at No. 38 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Also, one side room.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a lady with two children and nurse, in a respectable private family where there are no other boarders. Address J. H. B., No. 116 Cherry-st., New-York.

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Private and Proscenium Boxes .... [illegible]

Seats may be secured at the Box Office, on 14th-st., daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and also at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Doors open at 6½—Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Orchestra Arm-chairs $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½ o'clock. Dress Circle Seats may be secured from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., daily, without extra charge. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

Great success of

MLLE. NAU,

who will make her 28th appearance, as

LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR.

Her wonderful rendition and vocalization in this role is nightly received with the most enthusiastic applause.

Edgar .... Mr. ST. ALBYN
Col. Ashton .... Mr. IRVING | Arthur. Mr. HARRISON
Raymond Mr. HORNCASTLE | Norman Mr. CHAMBERS
Musical Conductor .... Mr. THOMAS BAKER

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Glorious Success of the Fairy Opera of

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,

With the best Scenery, best Music and best Cast ever produced in the piece.

G. S. Buckley as the Beast; R. Bishop as John Quill; Miss [illegible] as Beauty; W. Percival as Pomp. Scenes, Fairies, &c., by the Company.

And will be repeated every night this week, with "A superior Ethiopian Entertainment."

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

WOOD'S VARIETIES—MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 Broadway, (above Grand-st.)

H. WOOD .... Manager, &c.

White and Ethiopian comic and sentimental performances, by some of the most talented delineators in the world.

H. WOOD, though the first to introduce white characters into an Ethiopian entertainment, deems it not out of place to call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to the fact that at the above Hall may be seen the sunshine and shade of darkies' life, interspersed with rural artistic and pleasing pantomime, and dancing in white character.

H. W. intends simply to hold the mirror up to nature, and give each evening a faithful representation of Negro life, without detracting from their merits or exalting them above their proper sphere in society—thereby giving a truly pleasing as well as a most instructive moral.

THIS EVENING an entire change of programme.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ precisely.

On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 30, a Grand Afternoon Concert, commencing at 3 o'clock.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts. H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager, &c.

THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT during the week.

Negro Minstrelsy, Comic and Sentimental [illegible].

To conclude with the celebrated Burlesque on

ROBERT MACAIRE.

Robert Macaire .... S. A. Wells
Jack Strop .... George Christy

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

TABERNACLE.—TICKETS 25 CENTS.—Mr. CROSBY, Composer of "The May Queen," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "The Blind Boy," and other popular songs, will give his first Ballad Entertainment at the Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, including the following songs: [illegible] "When the Night Wind Bewaileth," [illegible] "Some Things Love Me," "The Burning of the Door," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," [illegible] "I'm Alone, All Alone," "Pleasant Grove," and "The May Queen," in three parts. Books, 12½ cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE FAMILY OF THE LATE T. J. TRIGGS at Wood's Varieties, Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1854, [illegible] has devoted the use of his Hall and the whole of the company have volunteered their services. Tickets can be had of any of the under-mentioned Committee, and at all the principal hotels and [illegible].

NEIL McLANE NEWSON, Chairman.

Chas. L. Hicks, Secretary.	Wm. Henry [illegible]
Albert Wellwarn,	David Hagan,
Thomas Moore,	John Simpson,
Francis Trever,	Capt. J. T. Cox,
Stephen H. Clapp,	John Pyne and others.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

Musical Director .... H. E. [illegible]
Leader of the Orchestra .... Geo. F. Bristow.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

To all parts of the house, can be had at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.

Private Boxes can be secured without extra charge, on early application at Dodworth's Music Store, Broadway. See Programmes.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET.—FOURTH WEEK OF THE NEW-YORK PLAY—THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.

MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, THE UPPER TEN AND LOWER TWENTY.

Nightly played to full and fashionable audiences.

Mr. BURTON in his great part of Crookwith.
Mr. JOHNSTON as the New-York Boy.
Mr. JORDAN as Singer.

Mr. Fisher, Mr. Marchant, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Hughes, &c.

And the new Farce of

THE BLIGHTED BEING.

Seats may be secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, will be presented Holcroft's Comedy, of

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Harry Dornton .... Mr. Lester | Goldfinch .... Mr. Brougham.
Sophia .... Rosa Bennett | Jenny .... Mrs. Stephens.

To conclude with the successful Farce of

THE NEW FOOTMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7 precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Dec. 4, will be performed the Tragic Drama of

ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS.

Adrienne Lecouvreur .... Miss Davenport.

To conclude with a new Farce, entitled

A BLIGHTED BEING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5; for six persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, Dec. 4, will be acted the Tragedy of

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet .... Mr. Jas. Anderson | Ophelia .... Mrs. M. Jones.

SKETCHES IN INDIA.

Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock, precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Great engagement of the PERFORMING BEARS. The WAX STATUARY, the LIVING GIRAFFES, the LIVING BOA CONSTRICTOR, the original HAPPY FAMILY, &c. MONDAY, Dec. 4, 1854. AFTERNOON, at 3 FROM VILLAGE TO COURT, TO OBLIGE BENSON, and the PERFORMING BEARS. EVENING, at 7½, THE LADY OF LYONS. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE HYBRID OR SEMI-HUMAN INDIANS.

This miraculous Prodigy is daily visited by astonished multitudes, at

GOTHIC HALL, No. 316 BROADWAY.

A woman's soul, with continent rude'd,
Imbues the Hybrid—hideously enshrin'd—
[illegible]

$500.—AND $250 FOR AN ORIGINAL [illegible] [illegible] P. T. BARNUM.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1854.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF HARMONY LODGE No. 17, A. F. M. [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6. [illegible] Professor BOND, Floor Manager.

A. M. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

NO PREPARATION ever yet invented can equal GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP for curing tan, pimples, freckles, tetter, ringworm, chaps, chafes and all skin deformities. [illegible] GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE [illegible] Liquid Rouge, Lily White, Hair Dye and Restorative, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Callender, No. 88 South 3d-st., Phila.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACTS—Unequaled in strength and purity of perfume. RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from English flowers; RIMMEL'S ROSE LEAF POWDER, most deliciously perfumed. The above articles are all the rage among the elite on the Continent of Europe, and are becoming highly popular in the United States. At retail by all Chemists and Perfumers, and wholesale by W. J. DAVIS, No. 126 Chambers-st.

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP—(the only genuine.)
F. S. CLEAVER'S CLARIFIED MARROW or BEAR'S GREASE.
F. S. CLEAVER'S SHAVING CREAM, and SAPONACEOUS TOOTH POWDER.
Retail at all Druggists. Wholesale, W. J. DAVIS, No. 126 Chambers-st.

Steamer Disaster on the Mississippi—Property Seriously Sunk.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 28.

We have been informed by Captain B. F. MILLER, pilot of the steamer *Grand Tower*, who arrived here last evening by railroad from Cairo, that that boat struck upon a wreck on Saturday morning the 25th inst., shortly after leaving Cairo on her way up to this port. The *Grand Tower* had just rounded out into the stream, and sunk in twenty-three feet water. A break was made in her hull in the vicinity of her wheelhouse by the collision, which caused her to fill so rapidly that no time was afforded for saving the cargo.

The boat is considered a total loss, as she broke in two immediately after striking, and lies at present with bow and stern submerged. She had aboard a large number of German emigrants and cabin passengers.

Her freight consisted of two thousand bars of railroad iron, in addition to a great deal of valuable merchandise.

So rapidly did the vessel sink, that the passengers had scarcely time to escape to a barge which the *Grand Tower* had in tow. Notwithstanding the confusion which prevailed, and the imminence of the danger, we are happy to learn that no lives were lost. This fortunate result is, we learn, chiefly attributable to the intrepid conduct of Captain YORE on the occasion, who, while the steamer was careening and breaking up, had the presence of mind to cut the barge loose from her, which saved it from swamping with the boat.

The weather was intensely cold, and from the fact that many of the passengers were compelled to remain in the water while corralling the barge along shore, much personal suffering was experienced. Men, women and children exhibited, however, the greatest fortitude, and they are all now comfortably quartered at Cairo.

Mr. MILLER informs us that, though in great danger, they were unable to obtain any assistance notwithstanding they rang their bell and blew their steam whistle as signals of distress within hearing of the boat lying at Cairo. The steamer *David Gibson*, on her way to St. Louis, passed them at the time of the accident, yet she did not offer them any relief, nor did she even stop her engines in order to make a single inquiry, but passed on heedless of the repeated requests for aid. The *Grand Tower* was owned principally by Capt. J. J. ROE, of this city.

We also learn from Capt. MILLER that the steamer *Pacific*, on her downward trip from this port to New-Orleans, struck a snag on the morning of the 23d inst., at Devil's Elbow; but succeeded in reaching the western shore of the river where she sunk. The *Grand Tower* rendered her every assistance, and had some of the *Pacific's* passengers aboard at the time of her own unfortunate wreck. The boat and cargo are reported a total loss—the latter consisting chiefly of corn, flour and hemp. No lives lost.

Latest from New-Mexico—Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

We have received late numbers of the *Santa Fé Gazette* from which we clip the subjoined items of interest:

COUNCIL WITH THE UTAHS.—Governor MERIWETHER has held a "talk" with the Utahs. He reached Rio Arriba on the 17th, traveling under the escort of a Company of United States dragoons, commanded by Captain EWELL. Agent CARSON, with Chico Velasquez band of Utahs, came in Thursday afternoon, but from some cause or other the Capote band failed to come in. The Indians were assembled next morning, near two hundred in number, when a big "talk" was held between the Chiefs and the Governor, after which presents were distributed among those present. The conference was productive of much good feeling; the Indians returning to their country well satisfied, and gave assurance of remaining at peace with our people.

There had recently been some little disturbance between the Utahs and the whites, by reason of a Mexican, in Taos County, killing one of the former, and the latter, in return, has stolen a number of animals from the inhabitants, and made threats of hostile intentions. They were induced to return most of the animals stolen, on the assurance that the Mexican who killed the Indian should be arrested and punished. While at Abiquiu, the Governor learned the whereabouts of the murderer, and had him arrested and placed in custody, which pleased the Indians, who expressed themselves as satisfied, and also promised to remain at peace. The presents intended for the Capote Indians were left in the care of Agent LABADI, who will distribute the same whenever the Indians come in.

LIEUT. DAVIDSON'S FIGHT WITH THE JICARILLAS.—It has been recently learned that in the fight between Lieut. DAVIDSON's command and the Jicarillas, the Americans killed a chief, PACHECO, and a ball cut the entrails of a woman, who survived. A nephew of LOBO was also killed. About fifty Indians were killed at Cieneguilla in all.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Courts.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE LAST TERM OF 1854.—The United States Circuit Court will be continued by Judge BETTS, assisted by Judge HALL, but the only matter of special interest will probably be the presentment of the Grand Jury in relation to the loss of the *Arctic*, the *Jewess* and the *New Era*. The opinion is pretty freely expressed that there will be no indictment, as the amount which could be made out on a trial would be criminal neglect, and, with the results of the cases of the officers of the *Reindeer* and the *Henry Clay* in our memory, no one can expect that any conviction would ever follow an indictment if the Grand Jury were to find one.

The United States District Court will probably try the persons now in custody for offences on the high seas during the present month.

The Supreme Court, Special Term, will be in session, and two Judges will probably hold the Circuit; but there is no case of unusual importance likely to be taken up.

The Superior Court and the Common Pleas will each have two Judges sitting at *nisi prius*, and as the Calendars are very full, a busy time may be anticipated by the members of the bar and the reporters.

Court Calendar....Monday.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Demurrers, Nos. 1 to 13.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 607, 811, 680, 741, [illegible], 1031, 1032.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 701, 1260, 207, 792, 1231, [illegible] 719.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*.—Nos. 988, 1370, 19, 704, [illegible] 1457, 1457½. *Part II*.—Nos. 1180, 1240, 1276, 1178, 1247, 1310, 1338, 1394, 1070, 1071, 846, 1394, 1243, 1418, 1432.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 2.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

The two following decisions were this morning rendered orally by the Court, in cases previously heard before him:

BILL OF LADING—WEIGHT UNKNOWN—TENDER.

Charles Spencer vs. the Ship Andover.

By the Court.—This suit is brought for the recovery of the value of cotton, part of a parcel of sixty bales shipped at New-Orleans on board the Andover, to be delivered here to the libelant, he paying freight therefor. They were all brought safely, but the parties disagreed as to the freight, and these ten bales were detained under the ship's lien for the freight. The bill of lading under which they were brought contained the clause, "contents and weight unknown." The freight was to be paid at a certain rate per pound, and in the margin of the bill of lading the figures [illegible] were put as the weight of the cotton. When the cotton arrived the ship claimed that these figures in the margin should govern in determining the amount of freight, while the libelant claimed that, as the bill of lading said "weight unknown," the cotton should be weighed and freight paid accordingly. He was willing to pay the freight on this ... [illegible]

It was claimed that this tender was not formally made ... [illegible]

I think that the tender was sufficient, and that the ship had no right to detain the cotton.

Decree, therefore, that the libelant recover the value of the cotton, less the amount of freight due, and reference to a commission to ascertain the amount.

For libelant, Mr. Wright and Mr. Lane; for claimants, Mr. Goodrich.

COLLISION.

Henry Bickerman vs. The steamboat Pacific.

By the Court.—This suit is brought by the libelant claiming that the steamboat should pay the damages occasioned to his boat by a collision. This boat, if boat it can be called, was an old canal barge, which had been purchased by the libelant, not for purposes of navigation, but to build a house upon her in the dock, and use her as an oyster stand. She was brought over by a tow-boat from Red Hook, and left at Pier 25, East River, a canal boat lying between her and the end of the wharf. The north side of this pier was the regular berth of the *Pacific*, then running regularly between here and Norwalk. As she neared Pier 25, she discovered this barge coming along with a tow-boat, which left her at the end of the pier, just before the *Pacific* reached it.

Now, although there may have been a collision and damage, yet if there was no fault on the part of the steamboat there can be no recovery. In my judgment there was none. She had the right to come to her berth, and if she came in a proper way, and without any intention of wilful injury, she is not responsible.

It is not claimed that there was any wilful injury, but that there was negligence. But she had the right to land her passengers at that slip, and as she came up she slowed, and stopped her engine, and had no headway on her, but came in by the tide, in as gentle a way as she could do. There is some doubt whether the damage was occasioned by this collision, but, if it was, it was not by reason of any negligence on the part of the steamboat.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Hazlett. For claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict.

ARGUMENT—SMUGGLING—FORFEITURE.

The Court was occupied this morning with hearing argument in the case of *The United States vs. The Steamship Alps*, which was commenced yesterday. This is a proceeding to forfeit the vessel under §50 of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1799, which provides that if any goods are landed from a foreign port, without a permit, the vessel shall be forfeited if the goods are worth more than $400. It is alleged that a package of watch movements were brought ashore from the *Alps* by Mr. McDonald, the Steward, on the 4th of June, 1854, valued at $1,[illegible].

Mr. D. D. Lord summed up the case in behalf of the claimants, and Mr. John Cochrane for the United States.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM, DEC. 2.
Before Oakley, C. J., Bosworth, Duer and Campbell, J. J.

Mailler vs. Pinckney.—The plaintiff in this action sued to recover the amount of an account in which he charged a commission for getting for the defendant the job of repairing certain buildings. The bill of particulars stated the numbers of the houses. On the morning of the trial a witness took a minute of certain numbers, but not of the price charged opposite. On his examination the Judge permitted him to look at this memorandum. Defendant's counsel excepted. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed. The opinion of the Court was delivered by

Bosworth, J.—The only question in this case is as to the ruling of the Judge permitting the witness to look at the memorandum. We understand the witness to say that he could from his own knowledge have selected the buildings, but was unable to keep the numbers in his mind. He used the memorandum to refresh his memory only.

We do not think that, such being the case, the Judge erred in permitting the use of the memorandum by the witness and accordingly the judgment must be affirmed.

Danforth vs. The Executors of Schenck.—No questions of law were raised in this case. The only point was whether the verdict was contrary to the evidence. The Court did not think it was so clearly opposed to the evidence as to warrant the Court in setting it aside. Judgment affirmed.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

JURISDICTION, STATUTORY, CONSTRUCTION POWERS OF SUPERIOR COURT.

The People vs. The Mutual Insurance Company.—The Same vs. The Jackson Marine Insurance Company.—The Same vs. The New-York Contribution Insurance Company.—These three actions all involved the same questions and were decided together. They were actions instituted by the Attorney General to recover taxes due from the Insurance Companies, after a receiver had been appointed in the Supreme Court. The only question in either case was whether the people were not obliged to prosecute their demands in the Supreme Court in the mode pointed out in the Revised Statutes for Adjustment of Demands, by a Receiver. (2 R. S., 550, 3d ed.; 704, 4th ed.)

The cases were argued by Attorney General Hoffman and H. E. Davies for the plaintiffs, and by Messrs. Owen, Cutting and Jernegan for the defendants.

HOFFMAN, J.—In these cases the companies were either Marine, Inland Navigation or Fire Insurance Corporations. In each instance they were liable to be proceeded against under the provisions of the statute entitled, "Of proceedings against Corporations in Equity." And in each case a dissolution has been adjudged and a Receiver appointed under sections 45, 46 and 47, of that article (2 R. S. 550, 3 Ed.) Whether this was done upon the application of the Attorney General, or of a creditor or stockholder is immaterial.

The 48th section of that statute directs, that Receivers thus appointed shall possess all the power and authority conferred, and subject to all the obligations and duties imposed in article third of the same title, upon Receivers appointed in case of a voluntary dissolution of a Corporation.

By the 74th section of that article, Receivers are vested with all the estate real and personal of such Corporation, and shall be Trustees of such estate for the benefit of the creditors of such Corporations, and of its stockholders. And by the 75th section they are vested with all the powers and authority conferred by law upon Trustees to whom an assignment of the estate of insolvent debtors may be made, pursuant to the provisions of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

And by the 80th section (2 R. S. 564, 3d Ed.) such Receivers have power to settle any controversy that shall arise between them and any debtors, or creditors of such Corporation, by a reference as is given by law to Trustees of insolvent debtors, and the same proceedings for that purpose shall be had and with the like effect.

The 19th to the 25th section referred to (2 R. S. 100, 3 Ed.) regulate the method of referring and deciding all controverted claims between creditors or claimants upon the Corporation and such Trustees. The report may be set aside by the Court.

In the case of The Attorney General vs. The Life and Fire Insurance Company (9 Paige 470) the course of proceeding under these sections was adopted, and the claims of bondholders to half a million of money rejected. The course of practice adopted and approved by the Chancellor was that pursued in the usual cases of taking exceptions to the report and bringing them before the Court.

But it is not considered that this course of reference is the sole and exclusive method permitted by the Statute for the settlement of claims. On the contrary the act itself in section 90 seems to suppose the case of a suit pending against either the Corporation or the Receiver, at the time of the first dividend, and directs a sum of money to be retained to meet the decision.

Yet it is probable that this clause must be construed with reference to the Act of 1832. A suit instituted originally against a corporation would necessarily abate by its dissolution, and accordingly the statute of April 30, 1832, (Ch. 295) provided for such abatements, and the continuance of suits by or against corporations. By the fourth section the Court may make an order for the continuance of a suit pending at the dissolution, which may be continued to judgment with the like effect as if the corporation had not been dissolved. Although under this provision a suit may probably be continued without bringing in the receiver, yet it is usual to do so.

But although a suit or action may still be permitted, at least with the sanction of the Court, yet a common practice has been to bring questions of claims before the Court by a petition; and this course receives a sanction in the one hundredth section, which provides that any decree or order of the Court of Chancery made upon any petition presented pursuant to the provisions of the article, or in the course of any proceedings thereon, shall be subject to an appeal in the same manner as other orders and decrees of the Court. (In the matter of the Croton Insurance Company, 3 Barbour ch. rep. 380, Holbrooke vs. the Receiver of the Am. Ins. Co., 6 Paige 220.)

The important point which is established by the Revised Statutes in these provisions is, that a judgment of dissolution and appointment of a receiver operates precisely like a decree in what was known as a creditor's suit. Under such a decree every creditor could come in and establish his demand, and have so much control of the action that it could not be dismissed without his concurrence. Not unfrequently under such decree leave has been given to file a bill in a special case. (Matter of the City Bank of Buffalo, 10 Paige, 382.)

Under such bills, and after decree, it was the fixed rule of the Court to enjoin creditors from proceeding with actions at law for the recovery of their demands, except in rare cases, where a trial at law would be proper.

It is perfectly clear, that if an action was brought in this Court by an individual against this Receiver, the existence of the decree, and his appointment by the Supreme Court would be a bar. This is upon the rule that the Receiver is the officer of the Supreme Court; that the whole control of his conduct, and the settlement of claims, and distribution of the funds is left to that Court exclusively; that the abstract way to settle the demand is pointed out by statute, and there is an action and decree under which he can come in and be a party. Besides, there is some absurdity in this Court proceeding with an action which the Supreme Court could and would enjoin on an application.

The question then remains, whether the fact of the people being the plaintiffs makes the difference.

That the King may sue in what Court he pleases is a rule of the English Common Law. (Magdalene College case, 11 Coke's Rep. 68 b. 75 a; Plowden 236.) A variety of cases are cited to the same effect in the Attorney General of the Prince of Wales vs. Ambyn, (Wightwick's Rep. Exch. 167.) But this rule was founded upon the ancient doctrine that the King was the source of all judicial power, and every Court of the realm was his Court. It is subordinate, of course, to the power of Parliament to establish a Court, and to restrict the crown from prosecuting certain actions in it and limit it to another, or so to modify the jurisdiction of an existing Court. This was done by the Statute of 4 and 5, Victoria, cap. 5, sec. 1, transferring certain powers of the Court of Exchequer to the Court of Chancery, under which it is supposed that the former Court no longer possesses any equitable jurisdiction in matters of Revenue. (Attorney General vs. Kingston, 8 Jurist, 153.)

I think that the principle of this doctrine applies in our State, and that even without words of exclusion, when the People have created a full, precise, and comprehensive system of adjudicating upon claims against a Body, in a defined Tribunal, they must be understood as including claims made upon their own behalf; and, therefore, whatever such a claim, if made by an individual, could not be prosecuted in a different Court, it shall not be allowed, although for the benefit of the State.

For these reasons the complaints must be dismissed.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 2.
Before Judges Ingraham and Woodruff.

The following decisions were rendered on Saturday morning:

Robert J. Russell vs. Elisha Bockman.—Judgment reversed with costs.

George W. Morton vs. The Mayor, &c.—As the judgment appealed from has been paid by order of the Common Council, no decision is necessary.

Morris, respondent, vs. La Farge, appellant.—WOODRUFF, J.—Where an owner being about to build a house enters into contract with a mechanic to furnish the windows, and the latter agrees to do so, of a good quality for the place in which they are to be put, and it appears after the building is erected that a portion thereof are imperfect and unskillfully made, the owner is not precluded from claiming a suitable deduction on account of such imperfection. The maxim *caveat emptor* does not apply in such a case. Judgment reversed with costs.

Safe vs. Gallagher and Friel.—Judgment set aside, and report opened and referred back to referee.

James H. Quealy vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event, unless the plaintiff modifies his judgment by remitting $[illegible].

Vanderbilt vs. Persse.—This is an action for use and occupation, where it appears that the house was hired by an agent, who signed a lease under seal without any thing but parol authority, and the tenant afterwards occupied the premises and paid the rent. It is held that the plaintiff is entitled to recover, notwithstanding sufficient authority to execute the agreement was not shown. Judgment reduced to $[illegible] and affirmed.

James N. Richards, Receiver, &c., vs. Thomas E. Alden.—Judgment set aside and the report opened and referred back to the Referee, with leave to either party to produce further testimony. Costs to abide the event.

Ely vs. Cowing, Ex-Sheriff, &c.—Judgment set aside and report opened, and case referred back, either party to be at liberty to give additional proofs. Costs to abide the event.

Miller & Crane vs. Moore.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Fire Department of New-York vs. Wright and Others.—The act imposing a tax on agents of individuals, and of foreign corporations engaged in effecting insurances, is not unconstitutional. Judgment affirmed.

The Same vs. John Sheble.—A like decision.

Beekman vs. Brennan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Christopher Keyes vs. Charles Devlin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hanway, Administrator, &c. vs. Fell.—A security against whom a judgment has been recovered may set up the recovery of such judgment as a defence in an action brought by his principal against him for money due.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Thompson.
ACTION AGAINST A GUARANTEE.

Richard Purcell as Assignee of George F. Thornton vs. Frederick Pentz.—This was a suit brought against the defendant to recover the value of materials furnished to one Bloomingwater, a contractor engaged on the public works of the Corporation, who, having assigned the contracts to Pentz, he promised to pay Thornton prior to the delivery of the property by the latter. It appeared in evidence that the arrangement was a verbal one between Thornton and Pentz, the latter saying that if the stone and other materials were delivered he would pay for them, as no other person could receive the amount of the contract from the City Authorities but himself. After much discussion between them, Thornton delivered the stone for flagging and laying sidewalks, and when the contract was completed and the work regularly certified, the defendant received the proceeds; and although he had promised on his honor as a gentleman, said the witness, to pay for the materials, he had not done so.

On the part of the defence a motion was made for a nonsuit, on the ground that a mere verbal promise to pay the debt of another was void under the statute of frauds. The Court held the objection to be fatal to the claim, and the complaint was dismissed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from the Port of New-York,

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Nov. 30, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

[illegible]

MARKETS—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times*
SATURDAY, Dec. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—There have been sold 100 bbls. at $7 50 for Pearls, and $6 75 for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs. The stock in the Inspection Warehouse this forenoon consisted of 156 bbls. Pearls and 327 bbls. Pots—together, 483 bbls.

COFFEE—Remains quiet at old rates. The day's sales do not exceed 50 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.; and 170 bags Rio, in lots, at 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Only 800 bales found buyers to-day within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FISH—Dry Cod continues in moderate supply and demand at $3@$3 37½ ⅌ cwt. Mackerel are quiet, but held with increased firmness at $15 50@$15 75 for large No. 1, $15@$15 25 for do. No. 2, and $8 25@$8 50 for No. 3, ⅌ bbl. Pickled and Smoked Herring are unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still more freely offered at lower prices, especially for cash,—but these inducements fail to create a livelier inquiry, either for home use or export. The day's sales amount to 7,800 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 25 @ 7 75
Ordinary State	7 87½ @ 8 00
Straight State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Favorite State	8 12½ @ 8 37½
Mixed Western	8 37½ @ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 25 @ 10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 10 50
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 00 @ 11 37½

The sales of Canadian reach 1,000 bbls., at $8 50 for common superfine, in bond, and $10 for extra do., free, ⅌ bbl. Southern is less active and a shade cheaper. The day's sales amount to only 1,400 bbls., at $8 25@$8 75 for mixed to good, $8 75@$9 for favorite; and $9 25@$9 75 for fancy and extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull and drooping.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after, and is decreasing in value. The day's sales include 4,200 bush. good to strictly prime Michigan White, at $2 20@$2 26; and 2,700 good Southern do. at $1 95@$2. Rye favors buyers; 1,400 bush. were procured, to-day, at $1 26 ⅌ bush. Barley is more active, but otherwise unchanged. There were 5,000 bush. four-rowed brought $1 30@$1 32½ for good to prime, ⅌ bush. Oats are unaltered. Corn is freely dealt in, but at reduced rates. The day's sales add up 103,000 bush., at 87½c.@88c. for Western mixed, 90c. for Southern yellow, and 94c.@95c. for round yellow, ⅌ bush.

HAY—There have been 800 bales River taken at 70c. for shipment, and 85c.@90c. for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us that the imports of Hides for the week have been large, and sales were made to a fair extent. The market is firm for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, although without an advance in price, and for a recent arrival of Orinoco, 18c. has been realized, which is an advance of ½c. ⅌ lb. over my previous quotations. The market is still entirely bare of the more common description of Hides, those which arrived this week having been taken as fast as offered at my quotations. Four vessels are expected to arrive from Orinoco during the month with Hides, which will probably be about all the receipts from that quarter for some months, as the river is too low to be navigable during our Winter. It is to be hoped that there will be no further advance in price, as the market is now in a healthy state, but a decline is not to be anticipated, as the receipts during the Winter will probably be very limited. Receipts of the week are 13,350 dry, and 1844 salted Buenos Ayres hides, ex *Mary Elizabeth* and *Bloomer*, 3,200 of which were sold to arrive; 16,100 dry and 4,440 salted Rio Grande, ex *Truxton*; 13,650 Orinoco, ex *Gazelle*; 3,734 Port Cabello, ex *Clara Borghese*; 1,674 Maracaibo, ex *Addy Swift*, and 1,500 Hides in small parcels from foreign and domestic ports, making a total for the week of 48,500 dry and 5,284 salted hides. Sales comprise: 13,650 dry Orinoco, 20@21 lbs. at 18c. 6 months, usual selection; 5,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs. at 20c. 6 months, usual selection; 750 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs. at 20½c. 6 months, usual selection; 1,091 dry Tampico, 25 lbs. at 15c. 6 months, usual selection; 500 dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs. at 20c. 6 months, usual selection, less the dry; 2,498 dry Porto Cabello, 22@23 lbs. at 15½c. cash, less 6 ⅌ cent. rejecting water damaged; 700 dry Maracaibo, 20 lbs. at 16½c. 6 months; 565 dry Caracas, (Coastwise,) 19 lbs. at 16½c. 6 months as they run; 900 dry Porto Rico, 17 lbs. at 17c. 6 months as they run; 2,061 dry Barcelona, 22½ lbs. at 16½c. 6 months rejecting water damaged in Philadelphia, delivered here; 500 dry Southern, 17 lbs. at 13½c. cash, rejecting water damaged. Stock on hand of Dry Ox and Cow Hides is 37,400, and 6,984 salted do. The expected arrivals include: The *John Murray*, from Buenos Ayres, with 2,500 Hides; the *H. Mattson*, from Montevideo, with 14,000 Hides; the *Ebenezer*, from Entre Rios, with 6,000 (salted Cow Hides); the *Granada*, from Orinoco, with 15,000 Hides; the *Corvo*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 Hides; the *Orinoco*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 Hides; the *Bolivar*, from Orinoco, with 14,000 Hides, and others.

HOPS—There were 35 bales new purchased to-day at 34c.@38c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—We heard that 150 tons Scotch Pig found buyers at $34@$35, usual credit, ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are plentier and easier at $2 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that the demand for the week has not been as active as usual, there having been but few purchasers in the market, as Thursday, the 30th ult., was appointed the annual Thanksgiving day in this and most of the Eastern States. Sales of the week comprise 40,000 sides of Hemlock Sole Leather, and 4,650 sides Oak, while stock on hand is 81,268 of the former, and 16,260 of the latter. The advance in Hides has not materially altered the price of Leather, though it has induced more firmness on the part of holders, and with middle weights, my highest quotations are realized for a prime article. 23c. being readily obtained for Buenos Ayres, 19½c. for Angostura. A decline in Leather during this Winter cannot be anticipated, but I do not look for a rise soon, which the present aspect of monetary affairs would not warrant, and should an advance take place, it would be the result of speculation rather than a legitimate rise, for, while the stock on hand is moderate, the receipts are fully equal to the demand. I quote: Oak Slaughter, good light, 27c.@30c.; do. good middle, 30c.@32c.; do. good heavy, 26c.@29c.; do. Spanish, good all weights, 24c.@27c. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19½c.@20c.; do. do. good middle, 19½c.@20½c.; do. do. good heavy, 19c.@19½c.; do. Orinoco, &c., light, 18c.@18½c.; do. do. middle, 18c.@18½c.; do. do. heavy, 17c.@18c.; do. do. and B. A. damaged, all weights, 15c.@17c.; do. do. poor, all weights, 11c.@12c.; do. Slaughter, in rough, 29c.@32c., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland remains quiet at yesterday's prices.

MOLASSES—We have only to notice sales of 300 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 27c.@28c. ⅌ gallon. The stock on hand this morning embraced 2,900 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, 1,200 bbls. old do., 220 hhds. Porto Rico, and 147 hhds. Cuba.

NAVAL STORES—The market is still very quiet, and prices are barely sustained. The supplies are increasing.

OILS—There is nothing really new to notice under the head of Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is retailing at 81c.@82c. ⅌ gallon, while Lard Oil is selling slowly at 85c.@90c., according to the quality, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, but stiffly held. There were 700 bbls. disposed of at $12 25 for Mess, and $11 75@$12 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs are rarer and in better request at 6c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are unchanged. Lard displays increasing animation and firmness, the day's sales amounting to 900 bbls. Prime, chiefly at 10¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady in price, the day's business embracing 250 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $9@$10 25 for Country Mess; $13 87½@$15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Chicago Mess, ⅌ bbl. The better kinds of prime Mess Beef are freely dealt in at $26@$27 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are selling in lots at $14@$16 according to quality, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese exhibit no alteration.

RICE—Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. report that, during the past month, the market has been very quiet, and prices, towards the close, declined 50c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs. The stock on the 1st inst. reached 3,300 tierces. This day's sales have been limited at $4 62½@$5 25 for fair to prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business thus: GOAT—The market is quite dull, without receipts, and sales 40 bales Curacoa, at 45@46c. DEER—Receipts have been 27 bales Honduras and 37 do. Angostura. The former are sold at 45c. ⅌ lb. cash, but the latter are not offered. The market continues quite inactive. Western are not in season.

SPICES—This day's sales include 1,500 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs, at $1@$1 05c.; 300 bags Pimento, in bond for export, on private terms; and small parcels of other articles at previous figures.

SUGARS—Continue dull and heavy, with sales for the day of only 80 hhds. Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¼c., and 100 hhds. New-Orleans, (by auction,) at 4¼@5½c. ⅌ lb. A further reduction having been made by the Messrs. STUARTS in the prices of their Refined Sugars, we revise our quotations: Loaf Sugar, 9½c. ⅌ lb.; Crushed Sugar, 9½c. ⅌ lb.; Ground Sugar, 7½c. ⅌ lb. Circle A—Crushed Sugar, 9c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is scarce and wanted, at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—This day's sales include 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 39@40c. ⅌ gallon, a further decline.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 16,000 bushels Corn in bulk and bags at 6d.@6½d.; 1,000 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ⅌ lb., and 1,200 bbls. Pork at 2s. For London there were taken, 600 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton.; 1,500 boxes Cheese at 25s. ⅌ ton; 500 bbls. Corks at 2s. 6d.; 1,200 bales Hops at ½d. ⅌ lb.; and 600 bbls. Pork at 3s. For Glasgow there were shipped 5,000 bushels Corn at 7½d. in bags; 400 bbls. Flour at private bargain; and 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. For Antwerp, the engagements included 100 tons Logwood at 30s.; and 300 bbls. Beef at 3s. For Bremen, the shipments comprised 100 bales Cotton at ½c. ⅌ lb. For other ports, we heard of nothing new. The latest charters have been: A ship from Chincha Islands with Guano to Valencia, at £[illegible]; an American ship to Waterford, Ireland, Corn 8d. in ship's bags; a British bark to Liverpool, Naval Stores [illegible], and Spirits Turpentine, 4s.; British brig (230 tons) to Cadiz and back, $[illegible]; an American ship (460 tons) to Buenos Ayres, White Pine Lumber, $[illegible]; a brig (236 tons) from York River, Staves, to Malaga, $11, 8 back direct $1,000, or with privilege of one port in Sicily $2,000; a brig (260) tons from Barrel Staves to New-York, Sugar and Molasses, $3 and $4 on and under deck, gross gauge, another 300 tons from Barrel Staves to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York, at the same rates; and a schooner from Franklin to New-York, $4 and 3d.

SALES OF STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday—First Board—[illegible] Lehigh [illegible]; Reading Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Long Island Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Farmers' Bank of Kentucky [illegible]; Between Boards—100 Reading Railroad, [illegible]. Second Board—75 Minehill Railroad, [illegible]; 37 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; 20 Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; New-Creek Coal Company, [illegible]; 5 New-Orleans Gas, [illegible]; [illegible] Morris Canal, [illegible]; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 124½; 5 Mechanics' Bank, [illegible]. After Board—[illegible] Harrisburg Railroad, [illegible]; 50 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 22 Commercial Bank, [illegible]; 6 Girard Bank, [illegible].

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '67, 115@116; United States 5s, '67 113@[illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Stock, [illegible]; Reading Railroad 6s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—BY DOLBEAR, No. 599 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., will enter a few more students this week, and guarantee to make them good book-keepers by Jan. 1. They will have private instruction, at low terms, from a practical accountant, who has had several years' experience in actual business.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 19 and 21 Crosby-st.—open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 6th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 199 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady would attend a few more pupils on the above, at their residence or her own. Apply at No. 41 Henry-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travelers and the public in general—first class accommodations in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates.

The subscriber now announces to the public, that he has concluded a negotiation with his landlord, Charles H. Smith, Esq., counsellor-at-law, of the law firm of Charles H. Smith & Bellows, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, whose name I am permitted to refer to in this connection as a guarantee that what I say may be relied upon, by which the new white marble building adjoining on Broadway and the corner, 100 feet on Houston-st., will soon be added to the "SMITHSONIAN," and will present together an architectural pile as stately as any on Broadway, enlarging the establishment to three times its present capacity, and affording accommodations for 400 guests. There will also be provided suits of rooms for families. The house will be thoroughly heated by steam pipes of the most approved construction, securing thus a most pleasant atmosphere, and obviating every danger of fire, the fire apparatus being located off the premises and under ground. The Dining Saloon will be 25 by 100 feet on the first floor on Broadway with private dining rooms adjoining, and meals furnished as ordered at prices graded to suit the convenience of those inclined to economy as well as the tastes of the more extravagant. And, with all this, let me assure the public that the establishment shall not be surpassed for the respectability, decorum, order, neatness, attention and comfort with which it shall be conducted. The necessary work to adapt the new buildings to the purposes designed are in a state of rapid forwardness, and will be completed by 1st February, of which due notice will be given; and in the meantime the accommodations of the present SMITHSONIAN will not be interfered with, and my friends and patrons are invited to continue their favors as heretofore.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

DELANCY HOUSE, No. 760 BROADWAY, corner of Waverley-place, New-York.—This spacious and elegant mansion has been fitted up as a FAMILY HOTEL, conducted on the European plan, and challenges competition with any establishment in the City. The location is unsurpassed, the rooms large and pleasant, fronting Broadway or Waverley-place, opposite New-York Hotel, neatly and tastefully furnished, and supplied with every convenience that the elegance that characterizes our fashionable hotels, at the same time will please the most fastidious, and need but be seen to ensure an extensive patronage. ... [illegible]

FIRST CLASS HOUSE. A Restaurant is attached, under the supervision of experienced ... [illegible] ... ROSWELL GREEN, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated mid-way between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN E. YALE.

CATARACT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—This hotel will be kept open during the winter.
WHITNEY, JERAULD & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS,
T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES in our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS—From the best City makers, in plain and fancy cases, from 6 to 7 octaves, with warranty as well as at a great reduction from the factory price, for cash, fully warranted. Also, an assortment of second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $30 to $150. Pianos of my own manufacture constantly on hand. Apply at the manufactory and wareroom.
McDONALD BROS., No. 299 Bowery, near Houston-st.

GRAND AND (SQUARE) PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—From the best manufacturers, which combine all good qualities, such as power of tone, elegance and cheapness, and, in this respect, without any competition in this City. Fully warranted at J. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S Music Depot, No. 359 Broadway, N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market. BENNETT & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 346 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Eolian and all the latest improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action. Also Gilbert & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. 448 Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening classes given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 312 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, ... must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.
my16-lawlyM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. W. WESLEY, an individual banker, (the Bedford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.
jy8-lawly

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—The BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of F. L. NICHOLS & CO. of the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over other of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, ... [illegible] ... JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 38 Water-st.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

BANKS SOMETIMES EXPLODE—Brokers fail and merchants "go up," but LILLIE'S SAFES AND BANK LOCKS were never known to fail or yield their securities, except to the proper authorities—their depositors. A large assortment constantly on hand at the Depot of Wright's Safe Co., No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York. E. C. MORRIS, Agent.

165 CANAL-STREET, NEAR VARICK.—W. W. VAN NOTE, Stove Store.—We have a large assortment of the latest patterns of stoves for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves and ranges lined with soap-stone and repaired, grates set and repaired, stoves put up, and pipe furnished for same. Also, soap-stone griddles. The sole wholesale and retail ... [illegible]

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c.—Whole sale and retail ... [illegible] ... ROGERS & WICKOFF, successors by W. H. Day, 23 Courtlandt-st., N. Y., dealers in every kind of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—The ... [illegible] ... EMERSON & [illegible].

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new four-story houses, Nos. 11, 13, 17, 19 and 21, [illegible]-st., ... [illegible] ... Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 69 West 26th-st., or W. B. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story and basement brick house, in Bethel, between 6th and 7th aves.; has all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Will be rented low to a good tenant. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 60 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A fine large house, new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding a superlative view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It is in a half day's work, in the best manner, and finished ... [illegible] ... Apply to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 45 John-st., or C. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st., BOOME & DUNNELL, No. 379 Broadway, or to R. W. BASHFORD, Post Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Flatbush, on the Coney Island road, and three miles from the Fulton Ferry, a beautiful country residence with from 6 to 20 acres of land. Also, a few hundred building sites of from 6 to 24 City lots each. Would be exchanged for City property, or 80 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. ROBINSON, No. 130 Grand-st.

TWO FULL-SIZED BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—Beautifully located on 49th-st., between 5th-av. and 6th-av., directly opposite two first-class brown stone houses. Street graded. Croton water, &c. Price low. Terms easy. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethan cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing ten rooms, servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with range in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time.
CHARLES LAMBERT.

VANDEWATER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That valuable House and Lot, known as No. 51 Vandewater-st., for sale, on accommodating terms; title unexceptionable. Inquire of JIREH BULL, No. 15 Dunne-st.

SCHOONER FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—Of 159 tons, carrying 450 tons in 7 feet water. For particulars inquire of AKHURST & DOUGLAS, Marine railways, Astoria, Long Island, opposite 86th-st., East River, New-York. Also, for sale or to let, the unexpired lease of premises known as Nos. 281 and 285, west corner of Watts-st. For particulars inquire as above.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES
TO LET IN BROOKLYN,
Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry.

THESE HOUSES are of handsome brown-stone, on the west side of Lawrence-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st., and on the block of the Willoughby Mansion, and in a most beautiful part of the city.

The houses are new—built in the most perfect manner—parlors divided by arches, ... [illegible] ...
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
No. 57 Wall-st., or at the Mansion.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 20th-st., New-York. ... [illegible] ... SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 9 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house with ... [illegible] ... Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent low. Inquire at ... Nos. 3 Maiden-lane, N. Y. MARSH & CO.

THREE ELEGANT HOUSES TO LET—(With Court-yards in front) in River Terrace, Hoboken, ... [illegible] ... Apply to ... [illegible] ... EDWARD BARTON.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET.—Consisting of three parlors and front basement, of the new house No. 13 [illegible]-st., between the 5th and 7th-avs. Chandeliers and gas fixtures in all completed; also baths furnished. Will be let only to a small, genteel family. Reference required. Inquire ... [illegible] ... No. 204 and 206 4th-av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—In East 20th-st., near 3d-av.—A few suites of rooms for small families, each suite has a back room, front room, two bedrooms and pantries, with Croton water. ... [illegible] ... Rent reduced. Inquire at No. 139 East 20th-st.

STORES OR WAREHOUSE TO LET—In the ... [illegible] ... APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. ... [illegible] ...

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 4 Astor Arcade, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the reception of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, ... [illegible] ... Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, H. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 8 ... [illegible] ... Address Box No. 880 New-York Post-Office. ... [illegible]

DR. CORBETT, No. 17 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on ... [illegible] ... N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the ... [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., ... [illegible] ... Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, Nervous Affections, and every disease connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, No. 68 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

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DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Has practised twenty years in this City. ... [illegible] ... No. 500 Broadway.

LEECHES.—50,000 Swedish and German Leeches, just arrived in prime order ... [illegible] ... No. 8 Spruce-st.

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SCOTCH WHISKIES

SCOTCH WHISKIES

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.

We had been impressed for some time that the fine weather which we have been favored with during November was altogether too fine to last long. On Saturday the change came. Yesterday it was considerably more so. Such weather! Rain! rain! rain! which remained on the pavements in an indescribable consistency, abominably cold, unpleasantly wet and disgustingly nasty. And the wind yesterday—wasn't it an astonisher? Swing signs creaked, shutters and blinds banged, umbrellas turned inside out, hats took their departure from the heads of their possessors at such a rate as to suggest the idea that the hats were not paid for, and had been sent for by the unfortunate [illegible]. Late in the evening the rain stopped. Wasn't everybody glad? But snow followed it, and such a snow! It was an insignificant but an impertinent snow; very familiar upon short acquaintance, and it was still falling at the time the paper went to press this morning.

MESMERISM.

Arrest of two Professors.

The following facts relative to mesmeric practice transpired yesterday:

It seems that GEORGE FARLAND, residing in Forty-first-street, and Dr. HOFFMAN, residing at No. 70 Suffolk-street, both mesmeric practitioners, went to a boarding-house in Church-street and induced a young girl to submit herself as a subject for mesmeric experiments. The request was granted, and they succeeded in placing the girl in a mesmeric sleep, in which she remained for eight hours. The "operators" commenced their work at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the girl did not recover her consciousness until after midnight.

The gentlemen became greatly alarmed in consequence of their efforts to awaken her failing; Dr. HALLOCK was called in the emergency. Members of the Medical profession, the neighbors, the Police, and the Aldermen of the Ward, were appealed to, and immediately proceeded to the scene of excitement. The professors were taken into custody and held to await the result.

Captain CARPENTER of the Fifth Ward Police, makes the following statement respecting the affair:

GEORGE FARLAND, of No. 185 Forty-first-street, and Dr. HOFFMAN, of No. 70 Suffolk-street, Professors of the Science of Mesmerism, called at the house of Mrs. MILLER, No. 130 Church-street, yesterday afternoon to make some experiments in their line of business. A girl named AMANDA, who boarded with Mrs. M., and had been put to sleep by this operation of FARLAND's, [illegible] Dr. HALLOCK [illegible] Dr. BAKER [illegible] FARLAND and Dr. HOFFMAN [illegible] Alderman HOFFMAN [illegible] from 4 o'clock P. M. to 12 o'clock at midnight.

Assault with Deadly Weapons.

On Saturday morning a citizen of Williamsburg, named EDWIN B. C. WAITE, appeared before Justice OSBORNE, at the Tombs, and preferred a complaint against DAVID BROCKETT and JOHN H. BRIGGS, for assault and battery, and robbery. WAITE alleges that on Friday night he entered the bar-room of BRIGGS, No. 119 West Broadway, and that while there he was violently assailed with a club in the hand of the bar-tender, DAVID BROCKETT; that the first assailant was aided by the proprietor of the place in his assaults upon the complainant; that in the fight he received several severe blows upon the head, and had a gold pencil case and $43 in money taken from him, but which was afterwards returned to him. BROCKETT was arrested on the complaint of Mr. WAITE, and BRIGGS, who came to the Tombs to bail out his barkeeper, was also arrested on charge of aiding in the assault. Both parties were held to bail each in the sum of $500, to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions which convenes to-day. ...... CHARLES HENRY, a member of Wood's Varieties, residing at No. 12 Mercer-street, attended before Justice CLARK, and complained that about a month back HENRY HUNTINGDON, another member of the Varieties, had stabbed him in the thigh with a penknife, and then endeavored to slash him over the face with the instrument. The next morning he came and made an apology, when the assault was overlooked. Since then he has indulged in threatening language, and on Friday morning he threatened to spoil Mr. HENRY's face, so as to prevent his appearance before the public, and that if he could not appear he would get some one else to do so. The charge was entertained by Justice CLARK. ...... MARIAN TROUGHTON, of No. 18½ West Nineteenth-street, attended before Justice STUART, and complained that her husband, HENRY TROUGHTON, had attempted to take her life by stabbing her. She exhibited a knife with an immensely long blade, the point of which was broken off. The poor woman had received several punctures in the side and body, and her thumb was cut through. This wound she states she received in attempting to ward the knife from her side, and that her husband passed the weapon through it, and pinned it to her side. In the struggle, the point of the knife became entangled in her dress, and broke off. A warrant was issued for his apprehension.

The Millionaire, Mr. Norton.

During Saturday afternoon information was received by Coroner O'DONNELL that a black leather trunk belonging to the deceased had been taken to the office of the Chief of Police by officer DEVOE. As this Coroner held an inquest on the body of the unfortunate old gentleman, it became his duty to temporarily take charge of any property he may have left behind him. Coroner O'DONNELL examined the trunk in question, and found it contained Mr. NORTON's last dying will and testament, and also a large number of deeds of real estate which he owned in various parts of the City. These valuable papers were placed under lock and key, and will be transferred to the Public Administrator to-day, to await the action of the remaining relatives. The funeral of deceased will take place to-morrow at 1 P. M., at Grace Church, in the village of Jamaica, Long Island.

Fire in the Seventh Ward.

On Saturday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given for the Sixth district, occasioned by the discovery of fire in the dwelling house No. 176 East Broadway, occupied by Mr. DAVID HAYWOOD. The fire was caused by a defect in the furnace flue used for heating the house. The firemen were quickly at the premises, and for some time they could not discover the locality of the fire. They chopped away the flooring on the [illegible] but ultimately found that the burning [illegible] the register in the front parlor, where the woodwork was found to be nearly charred through. The damage done will probably amount to upwards of [illegible]. Mr. Haywood has his furniture insured for [illegible], in the Farmers' Insurance Company of [illegible]

The Alleged Mineral Swindle.

On Saturday morning a writ of certiorari was issued by Judge [illegible], for the body of a Wall-street broker, named JAMES C. POTTER, who was under commitment at the Tombs. It was set forth that the defendant had been committed by Judge BOGART, in default of $20,000 bail, to answer an alleged charge of fraud upon a Pennsylvania Mining Company, of which ex-Mayor WOODHULL is the President. An application to reduce the enormous amount was made, and at once granted by his Honor, who placed the amount at 5,000. The necessary bonds were immediately given, and the prisoner was then liberated from custody.

Common Council.

This is the closing session of the present Board of Aldermen and Councilmen. Without doubt a large mass of civic legislation will be "put through," under the application of the screw. The rebuilding of the City Hall, the purchase of those "dirty acres" on Ward's Island, the paving of the Bowery, and various other tit bits, must be taken from the table and passed, ere those whose voices are now potential at the Board shall cease to be heard, except in the lobby.

City Mortality.

We have nothing new to chronicle with regard to the health of the City. It remains still unusually good and the returns of the City Inspector would indicate anything but a run on the Apothecaries. Only 350 interments are reported for the past week.

The District Attorney Elect.

On Saturday A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., the District Attorney elect, left the City by the Great Southern Railway route, en route for New-Orleans, Louisiana. He will probably return by Christmas, and then prepare for entering upon his official duties on the 1st of January, 1855. We wish him a pleasant tour, and safe return.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Your paper of this day, in the report of my remarks in the Albany-street case, states that I spoke of "cold, calculating *Yankees*." This was incorrect. Being a Yankee myself, by immediate descent and education, I could not indulge in a fling at any one who hails from "down East." The remarks of another speaker have probably caused the error.

Very respectfully, J. BARNITZ BACON.

☞ The annual dinner of the Swiss Benevolent Society was given on Saturday, at DELMONICO's, in William-street. The Society has relieved more than one thousand persons during the past year, at an expense of $2,360 66. It has a balance on hand of $2,959 29. Toasts and speeches in French followed the reading of the report, and the *Ranz des Vaches* was sung, and repeated in French and German.

[Advertisement.]

BURGLARS! THIEVES!! ROBBERS!!!—The detection of the thieves who robbed the Windham Bank on the night of the 17th of $30,000, did not prevent a like occurrence happening to Messrs. EGGLESTON & RIX's Safe, of Albany, on the 21st, by similar gentry, who forced $600 in notes and $600 in bills from it. The question as to "Who will be robbed next?" can best be answered by those who rely on these iron Safes for security. LILLIE'S Impenetrable Safes and Empire Bank Locks, with their solid walls of [illegible] wrought and chilled iron, are the only reliable security, and from which a single dollar was never forced by the adroit burglar, or scathed by fire. Banks have adopted them generally where known—why should the funds of merchants, jewelers and others be less secure? A full assortment at the Depot of the World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.—S. C. HERRING continues to manufacture his Patent Champion Safes, with HALL's Patent Powder Proof Locks, both of which were awarded Medals at the Great World's Fair, London, in 1851, and New-York in 1853. They are now admitted to be superior, fire and burglar proof to any others in use. Also on hand large and small burglar proof wrought iron chests, bank vaults, vault doors, money boxes, &c., and [illegible] for the manufacture and sale in the United States, of JONES' Patent Permutation Bank Lock, and HALL's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the only Powder Proof Lock awarded a medal at the London World's Fair in 1851,) at the old stand, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York. SILAS C. HERRING.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate Miniature on Ivory. As to likeness and durability, they are guaranteed. Perfect likenesses, of any size, can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 46 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MONTROSE, Pa. Nov. 11, 1854.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st. New-York.

GENTLEMEN: Our town was visited with a severe fire last night, which consumed over twenty buildings. The fire commenced next door to our store, which was burned, together with nearly all our stock. Your safe, RICH's Improved, (Wilder's Patent,) which contained our valuable books and moneys, came out all safe. Respectfully yours, BENTLEY & READ.

[Advertisement.]

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.—The Phrenological Rooms of FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Always free to visitors. Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Those new Sewing Machines at the office of the Avery Sewing Machine Company, attract the attention of all by their simplicity and the beauty of their work on all kinds of material. Call and see them, at No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 115 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports 56 deaths as having occurred during the week ending Dec. 2, 1854, from the following

Diseases.—Apoplexy, congestion of the lungs, debility, diarrhoea, epilepsy, puerperal fever, scarlet do., typhoid do., heart disease, hooping cough, inflammation of the bladder, ischiatic, old age, palsy, soft brain, ulcers in bladder, unknown, 1 each; typhus fever, marasmus, 2 each; croup, dropsy in the head, inflammation of the lungs, still-born, 3 each; convulsions, 5; consumption, 10.

Males, 30; females, 26; adults, 23; children, 33—total, 56.

BURGLARY.—House No. 25 Hicks-street, occupied by Dr. S. CHAMPNEY was entered Saturday night by a burglar, and a quantity of clothing stolen.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. William [illegible], ALLEN M. CLOSE, of Greenwich, Conn., to [illegible] F. SPENCER, of [illegible], N. Y.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Dr. Marcellus, GEORGE L. VAN [illegible], to KATE, daughter of the late [illegible] Overbaugh, all of this City.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 2, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, JOHN ALLEN to Miss E. BREWER.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 2, Mrs. M. MARGARET, wife of Robert M. Field, and sole surviving child of the late [illegible]

[illegible] dence of her father, No. 164 Mulberry-st. Her remains will be taken to [illegible]

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, from injuries received on the Third-avenue Railroad, JOHN L. HORTON, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., where his remains will be interred.

☞ The cars will leave Brooklyn at 10 and 12 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 3, of consumption, ALMATHEA E. DOUGHTY, youngest daughter of the late Captain Joseph and Jane Doughty, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers-in-law, D. M. McCullough, and James F. Wenman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 King-st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 3, MARIA, infant daughter of John L. and Josephine Bellows Tice, aged 5 months.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 3, Mrs. CAROLINE HICKS, relict of the late George L. Hicks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 Henry-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Services in St. Ann's Church, at 3 o'clock.

At Ward's Island, on Saturday, Dec. 2, Mrs. JANE HALL, aged 67 years, for over 40 years a member of the Forsyth-st. Methodist Episcopal Church.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Ward's Island, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Carmansville, at his residence, on Saturday, Dec. 2, F. R. JOHNSTONE, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, the late Joseph Dupré, are requested to attend his funeral on Monday, 4th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Church of the Intercession, Carmansville, without further invitation.

At Flushing, on 6th day morning, the 1st of 12th month, ANTHONY FRANKLIN, in his 57th year.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Smart, on 2d day, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the railroad dépôt, Flushing.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 2.

$3,000 Ohio 6s, '60	[illegible]	Hudson River RR.	[illegible]
1,000 Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Virginia 6s	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
California 7s, '70	[illegible]	Mich. Southern RR.	[illegible]
Erie Income Bonds	[illegible]	Clev. & Toledo RR.	[illegible]
Erie Conv. Bonds	[illegible]	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
N. Y. C. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Am. Exchange Bank	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Manhattan Bank	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Gold Hill Min'g	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal Co.	[illegible]	Stonington Railroad	[illegible]
N. Y. Central R. R.	[illegible]	Reading Railroad	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

Virginia 6s	[illegible]	Hud. R. Railroad	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
Erie Conv. Bds	[illegible]	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. Bds	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Nicaragua Transit Co	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
New-York C. R. R.	[illegible]	Galena & Chi. R. R.	[illegible]

MONDAY, December 4—A. M.

The weekly California Gold packet *via* Nicaragua arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, with accounts from San Francisco to the 9th November, and $757,000 on freight. This with last week's arrival by the Panama route, $1,565,000, gives an aggregate of $2,305,000. It has so happened that the weekly steamers, thus far, have divided the Gold shipments in the proportion of two-thirds to the mail route and one-third to the Nicaragua. Whether this is by mutual understanding or not is not known. The two Companies are operating on an agreed uniform tariff of charges, both as to treasure and passengers. The mining advices continue favorable, and there appears to be no probability of the failure of the extraordinary yield of four and a half to five millions a month. The markets at San Francisco look well, and trade with the interior affords unmistakable evidence of recovery and revival. At the same time, Eastern shippers are strongly urged by the San Francisco press, as they will doubtless be by the commercial letters, not to press forward new supplies too rapidly or indiscriminately.

The official Export of Domestic Produce from the Port of New-York, for the month of November, amounts to $4,660,007, less by $2,820,000 than November, 1853. The export of Specie, $3,536,061, which is less by $317,000 than the corresponding month of last year. There was reexported during the month, Foreign Merchandise to the value of $440,272. We subjoin our usual monthly tables of Domestic Produce and Specie for the calendar year. In regard to the receipts of Gold and Gold Dust from California, reference must now be made to the tables from San Francisco, instead of the Deposits at the Philadelphia Mint, as in previous years. A large share of the treasure has of late years been coming in prepared bars, which are reshipped in this form, while the remainder is divided between the New-York Assay Office and the Philadelphia Mint.

EXPORT DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854.	1853.
January	$5,304,000	$3,095,000
February	5,401,000	4,325,000
March	5,563,000	4,765,000
April	4,679,000	4,224,000
May	5,524,000	4,168,000
June	4,995,000	5,057,000
July	3,769,000	4,863,000
August	4,467,000	3,540,000
September	3,772,000	3,879,000
October	4,672,000	5,459,000
November	4,660,000	7,469,000
Total 11 months	$52,725,000	$53,422,000

EXPORT OF GOLD FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854.	1853.
January	$1,846,000	$748,000
February	380,000	1,123,000
March	1,408,000	592,000
April	2,475,000	708,000
May	3,651,000	2,162,000
June	5,168,000	3,246,000
July	2,922,000	3,901,000
August	4,546,000	1,194,000
September	3,547,000	1,244,000
October	3,359,000	4,758,000
November	3,338,000	3,855,000
Total 11 months	$37,100,000	$23,581,000

The Specie left in Bank, at the close of November last year, by the Averages of Saturday, 26, was $13,353,000 against $10,200,000, on 25th ult. The Specie in the Sub-Treasury, including the Special accounts, at the close of November, 1853, was $5,116,000 against the total Coin on hand, including Special accounts and Assay Office, on the 30th ult. of $6,404,000. So that the relative Stock of Specie in the City is as follows:

	In Bank.	Sub-Treasury.	Total.
Close November, 1853	$13,353,000	$5,116,000	$18,469,000
November, 1854	10,200,000	6,404,000	16,604,000

For the months of December last year the Specie export from New-York amounted to $3,113,000. The amount this month promises to be much less, without the occurrence of extraordinary financial events in Europe, to lead to draughts upon the Specie means of the United States not now anticipated. The Exchanges are for the present in favor of New-York, whether made so by the poverty of the Importing trade or the increased movement of Cotton and other produce, or both combined, we do not undertake to say, nor is it easy to see how any other foreign event than a decree of the French Emperor, and a simultaneous order in Council of the English Government, for the suspension of Specie payments by their respective national Banks, can, for a month or more to come, turn the course of Exchange. Such an event, however, it is well to understand, is not wholly out of the question, since the War policy of the Governments of the two countries and not the necessities of a denial upon the Banks of France and England may dictate their course. The stubborn neutrality of Prussia, which controls the smaller German States on the Rhine, and the equivocal position of Austria, which for more than a twelve month her diplomatists have managed to keep undecided, have undoubtedly been the chief cause of the immense and steady Specie drain upon the belligerent States in the west of Europe. The War expenses, to be sure, have had much to do with it of late, but these could not have exhausted the extraordinary supplies from Australia and the United States, and left both the Banks of France and England poorer than at the corresponding period of last year, without a systematic policy of accumulation in the coffers of the rich Bankers of Germany, who are relied upon by their respective Governments, in time of need, for public loans, and who desire to occupy a position of superior strength for the emergencies of a general and prolonged War. In this view of the case, we repeat a suggestion of last Summer, that the large shipments of Gold from this port by the Agent of the ROTHSCHILDS have not been altogether governed by the immediate profit of the exchange.

The Import of Foreign merchandise for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last report, amounts to $1,676,464, against $3,416,616 the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate for the calendar year, according to the informal returns, by weeks, to the present date, is $166,251,000 against $178,263,000 to same date in 1853. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, stood $6,665,717, against $6,455,073 at the close of the previous week. The shipment of specie for the week was $285,000 by the British steamer on Wednesday, against $671,000 by the corresponding packet last year.

The depression in Stocks on Saturday was equal to 3@5 ⅌ cent. on the sales of Friday, in Virginia Sixes and New-York Central and Hudson River Shares; 1@2 ⅌ cent. on other Railroads; and full 10 ⅌ cent. on the Bonds of the Panama Railroad, of which there was a forced sale of $150,000 by auction. The fluctuations of the week were unusually wide; the opening sale of Virginias on Monday was at 90 ⅌ cent., the closing bids on Saturday afternoon 84½@85. New-York Central opened 77½, sold up to 85½ during the week, and closed 77@77½; the transfers being shut at 3 o'clock on Saturday for the election on the 13th inst. Erie Shares opened 31⅞; sold up to 34½, and closed 31⅞@31½. Illinois Central Bonds opened 65½, reached 67½, and closed 65, with large transactions through the week. The market on Saturday was feverish throughout the day; the first cash sale of New-York Central was at 82; the last 77½ cash, with certificate and power of attorney to transfer. The Bears, having supplied themselves on the sudden rise of Wednesday, at 85 down to 82, reattached the Stock, with great apparent confidence in lower prices after the closing of the books, and some of the speculative buyers were disappointed in not finding a more pressing demand for immediate delivery. At one time, 100 shares were offered in the Street for ready money, below the price subsequently realized at the Second Board on Certificate and Power. The first sale of Virginia Stock was at 87; the succeeding lots 86@85. A Continental Broker took $25,000 at the last rate. A small order for Panama Bonds could not be executed on the first call of the list in the morning, at 76. An hour afterward, three forced sales on the Merchants' Exchange touched 61½; but subsequently, 64½, and averaged down to 62½, the lots passing into strong hands and well distributed. At the Second Board, 67 ⅌ cent. was bid for the Bonds. Hudson River Shares declined from 30 to 26 ⅌ Cent. at the early Board.

In reporting a market of this singular depression, in the absence of the usual disturbing causes of Specie shipments and fresh failures, it is proper to state that the immediate trouble grew out of the recent suspension and assignment of the Washington Banking House of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co. Their operations for the State of Virginia were large, and so ramified themselves through the Free Banking System of Indiana, Illinois and New-Jersey, and hypothecations in this City, as to produce extensive mischief. The house also operated in other securities, and is understood to have owned the large parcel of Panama Bonds, sold, in default of payment of money borrowed, on Saturday. The forced sales of Virginias at the Brokers' Board were chiefly for the same account. Both securities have enjoyed a high credit. Neither the faith and punctuality of the Commonwealth of Virginia, nor the success and capabilities of the Panama Railway, now almost completed, had been distrusted, and the reasonable effect of such sudden cheap sales upon the entire market may well be imagined by parties not in the Street to witness it. In regard to the credit of Virginia, we may as well here state that remittances will probably be sent forward, through the Bank of Commerce, in a few days, to meet the January Sterling interest in London. Part of the Money, we are assured, is here already. Similar provision will be made in season for the half-yearly Coupons payable in New-York: all by the State Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, not the Board of Public Works, whose negotiations and operations, whether successful or otherwise, have nothing to do with the constitutional mandate for the prompt payment of the interest on the whole Debt, by direct taxation, to the full extent, if need be. In round numbers, the present Debt is $22,000,000, represented in part by $10,000,000 Bank and Improvement Stocks, already available for an average income of 6 ⅌ cent. per annum on this last named amount. It is much to be desired that the Board of Public Works or the Legislature (a called session of which is spoken of) should take immediate steps to arrest the further increase of the Debt. The present laws do not permit the negotiation of Bonds at a less rate than par, but if after the suspension of the financial Agents at Washington, these Bonds should be paid out to needy Contractors on the Public Works, nominally at par, the effect on the market value of the State credit will be quite as bad.

On Saturday last, we addressed a note to the Bank of Commerce, reminding its executive officers that about this time last year the *New-York Herald* reported a large defalcation in the Bank, and that we gave an official contradiction to the charge at the time. Availing of the public distrust growing out of certain actual events among the City Banks, the same paper has revived the implication of the Bank of Commerce and one or two other institutions in the noted list of November 1853, and we suggested that it would perhaps be advisable to repeat the contradiction; leaving the matter, however, to the judgment of the managers of the Bank. The following is the emphatic reply. Equally decided verbal denials have been made to us by Mr. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, and Mr. LAWRENCE, President of the Bank of the State of New-York, both of which are again unscrupulously referred to by the *Herald*.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have received your note of this date. The statements of the *New-York Herald* in November 1853 and yesterday, are unqualified falsehoods so far as they concern this Bank. No defalcation or fraud has existed or been [illegible] in the institution; nor is there the slightest foundation for the statements, which are calculated deeply to injure clerks who have been many years in the employ of the Bank and possess our entire confidence.

Yours very respectfully, R. P. VAIL, Cashier.

The Money Market at the close of the week was very much as we described it in our last report—a fair supply to the brokers, returnable at call, and also for the purchase of first class mercantile paper at 12 ⅌ cent., but no freedom in time negotiations based on Stock collaterals. The highest rates are paid in this way, even where the securities are State Stocks. Foreign bills are dull at the reduced rates, and the leading bankers are ready to draw at 109 on London. The private letters from the commercial points in the Northwest—Chicago, Galena, Alton, St. Louis, &c.—are somewhat more cheerful, and the same feeling obtains at Cincinnati. The Ohio River is up; Produce moves more freely, and the most favorable prices rule at New-Orleans, as well as New-York, for Flour, Grain, Pork, &c. From Indiana there is an ugly rumor that the State Auditor is permitting fresh circulation to go to some of the Free Banks, on State Stocks at par, while the market rates are 15 to 25 ⅌ cent. under par. This, if true, is unpardonable, and manifests a degree of recklessness which cannot fail to do mischief to the credit of the State. The resumption of Messrs. T. S. GOODMAN & Co., Private Bankers, at Cincinnati, is announced, and by general consent of creditors, the assignment of their effects has been cancelled. Further failures in the Iron trade of Northern Pennsylvania, are reported by the local papers in that quarter, and we regret to hear that a large number of laborers have been discharged from some of the works in this City. In regard to the Albany house alluded to on Saturday, the *Evening Journal* confirms the contradiction which we gave to it in our last paper. Not one of the New-York Country Banks, against which suspicion was directed by a *Bank Note Review* on Friday, has been thrown out by the redeeming Agents. A suspension in the Flour-receiving trade was spoken of on Saturday; the amount involved not large.

There is a decided revival in the shipping interest. Liverpool freights are on the rise, and heavy engagements of Grain are making at 8d.@8½d., with some Flour at 1s. 9d. There are also larger and better freights offering for California, and vessels now fill up at remunerative rates. The amount of Indian Corn shipped last week was nearly 200,000 bushels.

The foregoing review of the past week it will perhaps be concluded scarcely qualifies, as it certainly does not remove, the general conviction that hard times pervade the financial interests of the country, and that worse may be in reserve. But without attempting to suppress the leading facts that transpire at the principal marts of trade, where the wants of the borrower pinch the hardest, we may as well repeat that the country itself is far from being ruined, and it is proper, in seasons like the present, to look at the bright side of the picture, and not give too much weight to the influences which have darkened the reverse. It is possible that some of the daily sacrifices in values now going on, are the result of an uncalled-for distrust, and that, with a little more confidence and indulgence, they might be spared. It is more than possible that two-thirds the Railway securities and four-fifths the State Stocks now selling, are not only intrinsically worth more than this distrust will at present allow them to bring, but are bargains as a speculation on the reaction which must sooner or later come, and the coming of which is not likely to be retarded by the scarcity or low prices of the Agricultural products of the country and the demand they make on the business of Railway transportation. No one, we think, can read the market reviews of New-York and New-Orleans, and others from the West, or the monthly returns of Railway traffic, without at least concurring in the plausibility of this proposition.

We understand that Messrs. JAMES BOORMAN and SAMUEL SLOAN were on Saturday unanimously elected Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company, in place of Messrs. JOSIAH W. WHEELER of Hyde Park, and ALANSON ROBINSON of Buffalo. We also learn that upward of six hundred thousand dollars of the issue of one million of dollars of Mortgage Bonds, have already been subscribed for.

The Anthracite Coal Trade from the Lehigh and Schuylkill Fields, for the week and season, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	1,885,477	[illegible]
Schuylkill Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Canal	13,769	1,207,166	[illegible]
Total tonnage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the Cumberland region the tonnage this year is 586,292 against 491,000 to date last year.

The time for the redemption of the Atlas Bank notes expires on the 6th inst., after which time they will be worthless so far as the Bank Department is concerned.

China Markets.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CANTON, Friday, Sept. 22, 1854.

MONTHLY REPORT.—A period of rather more than two months has now elapsed since we advised our friends of the commencement of actual attacks by the rebel forces upon the outer fortifications of this city; and so far from there being any prospect of a change assuring any improvement in the state of affairs, we have to-day to report a continued attack of many hours duration upon two sides of the city, and a report that the rebels at Fuh-shan, which city they have held for these two months, are now coming to assist the besieging force to capture the city. In the meantime all business, except the completion of some Silk Goods contracts and the packing of some unsold Teas, may be said to be at an end. There have been reports of safe conduct being obtained for a few chops of Congou, from time to time; but these have, *so far*, proved erroneous; and we have now reached a period, when in former seasons the supplies of all kinds of Black Teas have been large. Last year 300 chops of Congou had reached here at the corresponding date, and 250 chops of them had been sold; against these large quantities we find but 50 chops arrived and 40 sold. It is quite true that shipments have been pretty free from Shanghai and Fuhchow; but already we hear from the former that the quality of recent arrivals from the country is poor; and so far as regards the latter we believe that it is pretty clearly ascertained that no kinds but Sin-chun Teas can be there obtained to advantage, the quality of the bulk of which, it is well known in England, is inferior. Last year 55,000 packages new Oolongs had arrived; now none are here, nor do we hear of any on the way from the Tea Country. We hear that the *Messenger Bird* has about 250,000 pounds of that kind from Fuhchow, from which port the *Samuel Russell* had also sailed for New-York, leaving the small clipper *Mischief* to load.

From Shanghai our advices extend to the 8th inst., when bills on London were quoted at 6s. 1d., having touched 6s. 3d. a few days before; East India Company's bills 208 rupees ⅌ $100; and PATNA OPIUM the low point of $390 ⅌ chest. The *Game Cock*, *Tingqua*, and *Union*, were loading for New-York. The additional [illegible] for the United States had not been large, and we look for a decided stop to purchases upon the receipt of the last advices from New-York.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.—The last two mail steamers brought about $2,000,000 value of Treasure; but the depression in all kinds of legal imports, and in opium likewise, has prevented any activity of demand, and the most of the business of this mail, so far, has been done at 4s. 9½d. to 4s. 10d. ⅌ dollar, at which first named rate we know of some considerable sales under American credits. East India Company's Bills have sold at 240 rupees ⅌ $100, and Bank bills on Bombay at 235. Sycee Silver is worth 2½ ⅌ cent. if suited to Shanghai. Gold nominally $22 ⅌ tael pure, or about $19½ ⅌ California Gold in bars. Carolus Dollars nominal at about 32 ⅌ cent. premium. Chopped-Dollars wanted for Fuhchow at about 1½ ⅌ cent. premium.

FREIGHTS.—Are very dull, and the most of the suitable ships for Goods are proceeding to Calcutta and Manila for freights. We hear of several large ships proceeding from California to Shanghai and this port, which will further depress freights at the North.

NYE BROTHERS & CO.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 2—11 A. M.

FLOUR—Flour opens inactively this morning, with few buyers in the market, although some holders are willing to realize at a shade off previous rates for medium grades. Extras are firmly held. Sales 900 bbls. choice Illinois at [illegible].

WHEAT—Wheat is in active request for milling, to be sent into the interior. The supply is good, and prices a trifle easier. Sales 14,000 bushels Milwaukee at $1 48 @$1 50, but mostly at the inside price.

We hear of no transactions in OATS or BARLEY.

Receipts this morning, Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 23,345 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—J. L. Tracy, [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the West, from Punta Arenas—Hon. J. B. Weller, lady and servant, [illegible]

In steamship Black Warrior, from Havana and New-Orleans—[illegible]

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—[illegible]

In bark Gold Hunter, from Matanzas—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 08 | Sun sets...... 4 33 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 19 | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, [illegible]; Southerner, [illegible], Charleston; [illegible] Augusta, [illegible], Savannah; [illegible] Empire City, [illegible], New-Orleans, [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the West, [illegible], San Juan Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Morgan. [illegible]

WIND—During the day, N. W.

ARRIVED......SUNDAY, Dec. 3.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bulloch, New-Orleans Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers. [illegible]

WIND—During the day at the City, from N. W., with snow and rain. At the Highlands, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Empire City, for New-Orleans; Augusta, Savannah; Southerner, Charleston; Roanoke, Norfolk, &c.; ship Enterprise, Liverpool.

Ship Ocean Herald, [illegible], for London.

Memoranda.

The bark Clara Windsor, arrived at [illegible], reports: Experienced heavy weather the entire passage; [illegible]

Disasters.

Capt. [illegible], of the ship [illegible], which arrived at this port to-day, from Havre, reports: [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, Nov. [illegible] [illegible]

At St. Pierre, N. F., Nov. 25, schr. ——, of Boston, [illegible]

CHINA TEA STORE.—I, YOUNG [illegible] QUAY, [illegible] BROOKLYN, situated on the beautiful [illegible] [illegible] Cocoa, Chocolate, &c. [illegible] All you who want the finest [illegible] China [illegible]

[illegible] Lacquer-ware Work-tables, Lacquer-ware [illegible], Lacquer-ware Writing-desks, Flower Vases of every [illegible], Chinese Pipes for Tobacco, Chinese Pipes for Opium, [illegible] Fans, Sandal-wood Fans, Chinese Lanterns, [illegible] Feather Fans.

ALL THROUGH CHINA!—[illegible] corner of Schermerhorn and Court-sts., Brooklyn.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, ELECTROTYPISTS, DRUGGISTS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.—[illegible]